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Whole No. 478.

Is published every Saturday Morning, by WILLIAM NOYES, To whom all letters on business must be directed.

delayed beyond the year.

Agriculture produces a patriot in the truest acceptation of the word .- Talleyrand.

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MAINE FARMER.

The State of our Primary Schools.

The ark of republican safety is the school house. Our free primary schools are the nurseries of free- for many a long year the people have been dozing dom, as well as of knowledge. It is therefore a sol- over the system with sleepy indifference, they have emn duty for every individual in the community, to at length aroused themselves and are trimming feel a deep interest for their prosperity, and to conduct towards them with a jealous anxiety as it re- to beam up so clearly and brightly that other states gards the success which should attend them, and may be benefitted by its cheering influences. We with such enlarged and liberal feelings as it regards have before us Hon. H. Mann's fifth report to the their support, or the ways and means of carrying Board of Education, and here we will stop to thank them on, as shall ensure an energetic and healthy him, in the first place, for writing such an admirable action in every part of the system. But how is it in document, and in the second place for sending us a fact? Are our schools, throughout the State, such copy. It was written for the people of Massachuas they ought to be? Is the system which our setts, but it contains truths which it would be well statutes dictate, and it is pretty good as far as it for the whole civilized world to hear and obey. goes, as thoroughly and effectually carried out as it We shall make copious extracts from it hereafter. ought to be? By no means. We think that we At present we shall only make the following exare not far from the truth, when we say, that nearly, tract to show the contrast between the progress of or quite one half of the money which is raised in improvement in that state and ours. the State for the support of our primary schools, is "It is now four years since I prepared the Abthrown away. That its expenditure does not bring stract of the School Returns for 1837, and made that amount of good which it ought.

ground of our belief, and require us to put our fin- more than one hundred thousand dollars. ger upon undeniable evidence of what we here ad- During the same time, the schools have been vance. Indeed, our inability to do this is one of the gthened, on an average, almost three weeks each, many great evils of which we complain. The lack (the number of public schools kept last year in the of exact information-the great dearth of official in- State,) amounts in the whole to more than one telligence, and full, faithful exact reports and returns, by which we can see, at a glance, the true turns, the true turns, the true turns, the true turns condition of our schools, and compare their progress from year to year,-by which we can inform half per cent. I am satisfied that the value of the ourselves beyond dispute, of what is done and what services of both sexes has increased in a much is left undone, is a great evil which ought to be imfrom what he knows of the general condition of schools in his vicinity, that there is room for great children between the ages of 4 and 16 years. reform but, when called upon to show specifically the many failings of the system, and to prove that the many failings of the system, and to prove that we are retrograding, or at any rate not advancing, males, five hundred and twenty-one, which shows instead of "going ahead" as we ought, he is at a the growing and most beneficial practice of employloss for that definite—tangible, kind of matter of ing female teachers for small schools and female fact, which one likes to give to satisfy sensible men. A few years ago, the legislature made it the duty completed the renovation of all the schoolhouses for Selectmen to send in returns, or reports of cer- within their respective limits. tain things or facts in regard to the schools in their | From a perusal of the school committees' reports respective towns. This regulation was complied schools broken up by the insubordination of the loose manner in which the facts were collected, and was for the preceding year. This gain to the honthat it was nobody's special business to attend to it or of the schools,-or rather this exemption from particularly, but thrown into the general duties of disgrace,—is to be attributed to the combined causmasters—Committees and Selectmen to attend to as more faithful supervision by the committees, a more well as they could, and not let a host of other bran- extended personal acquaintance on the part of par-

ches of business suffer. The returns have been embodied and published by the Secretary of State. We have those of 1837 and of 1840 before us, from which we make the following comparison. Before going any further, we of being reported for misconduct, in open townought, in justice, to quote from the remarks of the meeting, and of having an attested record of their Secretary, this sentence. "The object intended by the Legislature in requiring an abstract of the school rigibleness for two or three years, of finding themreturns to be made and published, can never be ful- selves historically known to other countries and ly realized, until more attention is paid by the proper officers, in preparing the returns." To this we add, that you will never get correct returns until an the scholars, happened almost invariably, in those many places on our cultivated lands, too minute inentirely new method is adopted, and a very different towns and sections of counties in the State, where deed to saturate the earth to the degree which spirit is excited in the community to improve our I have found the least sympathy and cooperation in schools. But to the comparison.—The period embraces four years and we should suppose that in thoroughness, progress, manners, and so forth, not crease at least in the amount of schooling.

In 1837, the number of scholars returned between the ages of 5 and 21 years, is 189,297.

In 1840, the number returned is 189,991. So that according to the returns, the State has actually gained 694 scholars in four years. But the gain in population was, 28,755 almost twenty nine thousand. and only six hundred and ninety four scholars gained.-Well,-the number of school districts returned in 1837, was 3,446. The number in 1840, was 3,477, so the gain in three years, is, 31.

The ratio per cent of scholars usually attending school to the whole number returned in 1837, was 71. In 1840 the ratio was 91. Gain in this res- ty. pect is only 20, so that every town that has a hundred scholars has made out twenty more than they did in 1837. That is doing a little better.

In 1837 the average number of weeks kept by master, was 7, average by mistress, 9 weeks and

In 1840, the average number of weeks kept by any gain as there should be, there is a loss of one day. The average kept by mistress, 9 weeks and 4 days. Just held their own, but not a jot of gain.

amount of funds raised, were, \$21,448,68. In 1840
the amount of funds raised, were, \$232,400,55, so
the amount of funds raised, were, \$232,400,55, so
the amount of funds raised, were, \$232,400,55, so
that there were \$11,952,87 more expended in
1840 than in 37, but not a day's more schooling
was had, and only about seven hundred more schooling.
This is going astern a little too fast. It is
possible however that better wages may have been
given to the teachers. We hope it is so, but doubt
the amount of funds raised, were, \$232,400,55, so
they are occasionally warned or thaved by a fire;
and suggests as a reason for it, that the interstices
of the leather becoming thus closed, they do not so
condition on which water appears, to the farmer, I
shall call it a Leach. To explain his views, Mr.
Stephens supposes a piece of land which is too wet
foot is thus retained, and prevented escaping by
it however. In 1827 the near the foot is thus retained, and prevented escaping by
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it however. In 1827 the near the foot is thus retained, and prevented escaping by
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mannel by half) states that his feet are kept much
disadvantage in the foot in the salt culture, if his appearatus is
mannely half) states that his feet are kept much
disadvantage in the foot in the salt culture, if hi t however. In 1837 there were no returns made, of chanic.

Maine Farmer and Mechanic's tress \$8,19 cts. It may be alledged that the returns are imperfect; we presume they are exceedingly diggings lately. We did'nt know but you was gowould reduce his cocoon to a small size, and often tilled crops and mowing. All good tillage, if it are imperfect; we presume they are exceedingly so—but they are all the light we have, and to mend the matter the present Legislature blew that light out by repealing the resolve requiring the returns out by repealing the resolve requiring the returns of the tender of Trans. \$2,00 per annum. \$2,50 if payment is to be published, so that we have not even the tamake the darkness visible, and give us some idea of the gloom that surrounded this palladium of our liberties, the common schools, We suppose that our schools are in as good a

condition as those of most of the other states, and perhaps a vast deal better than the schools in many states that we could mention. What then? Are they in the condition that they ought to be in? is the first question. And, is there any thing doing by our Legislature to bring them into that condition? is the next question. It gives us pleasure while looking around over the darkness that surchusetts, the land where those stern, strong-headed, common sense old fathers, the Puritans, first established the common school system. Where, though

my First Annual Report to the Board.

Since that time, the amount of appropriati one may wish to know by exact statistical data the teachers and fuel for the schools, has increased

which for three thousand one hundred and three,

assistants in large ones.

Many towns in the State, during the last year.

es of better modes of government by the teachers. ents, and especially to the practice of making a report to the towns of the condition of the schools, and the conduct of the scholars. Few boys between the ages of fifteen and twenty-one years are so disgrace transmitted to the seat of government, with the chance, should they persist in their incortimes, through the medium of the school abstracts. The cases of schools brought to a violent termination, during the last year, by the insubordination of

my labors.

palpable evidences of their advancement.

These are some of the results, at which the coworkers in the noble cause of education may congratulate themselves ;- results which will furnish.

highest incentive to future exertions," silver, nor even by the limits of time itself, for we rich in vegetable matter, and equally exposed to the printer has it 400. Now if 60,000 will produce only hold that the real improvements in the intelligence rays of the sun, and as far as color in the soil is 400 skeins, worth 5 cents per skein it would amount

But it may be said that Massachusetts is older that is true, but it does not excuse our folly and negligence. It does not do away the blame that attaches to us for going downward instead of upward, for not doing all we can to raise, to elevate and perfect our common school system. We have master, was 6 weeks and 5 days, so that instead of this subject. If we can't rouse you from your slumsaid enough at present, but shall often revert to

FROZEN BOOTS .- A correspondent of the "Maine Let us see how the funds hold out. In 1837, the amount of funds raised, were, 221,448,68. In 1840 Farmers and Mechanic's Advocate," (too long a raised, were, 221,448,68. In 1840 Farmers and Mechanic's Advocate, " (too long a raised, were, 221,448,68. In 1840 Farmers and Mechanic's Advocate, " (too long a raised, were, 221,448,68. In 1840 Farmers and Mechanic's Advocate, " (too long a raised, were, 221,448,68. In 1840 Farmers and Mechanic's Advocate, " (too long a raised, were, 221,448,68. In 1840 Farmers and Mechanic's Advocate, " (too long a raised, were, 221,448,68. In 1840 Farmers and Mechanic's Advocate, " (too long a raised, were, 221,448,68. In 1840 Farmers and Mechanic's Advocate, " (too long a raised, were, 221,448,68. In 1840 Farmers and Mechanic's Advocate, " (too long a raised, were, 221,448,68. In 1840 Farmers and Mechanic's Advocate, " (too long a raised, were, 221,448,68. In 1840 Farmers and Mechanic's Advocate, " (too long a raised, were, 221,448,68. In 1840 Farmers and Mechanic's Advocate, " (too long a raised, were, 221,448,68. In 1840 Farmers and Mechanic's Advocate, " (too long a raised, were, 221,448,68. In 1840 Farmers and Mechanic's Advocate, " (too long a raised, were, 221,448,68. In 1840 Farmers and Mechanic's Advocate, " (too long a raised, were, 221,448,68. In 1840 Farmers and Mechanic's Advocate, " (too long a raised, were, 221,448,68. In 1840 Farmers and Mechanic's Advocate, " (too long a raised, were, 221,448,68. In 1840 Farmers and Mechanic's Advocate, " (too long a raised, were, 221,448,68. In 1840 Farmers and Mechanic's Advocate, " (too long a raised, were, 221,448,68. In 1840 Farmers and Mechanic's Advocate, " (too long a raised, were, 221,448,68. In 1840 Farmers and Mechanic's Advocate, " (too long a raised, were, 221,448,68. In 1840 Farmers and Mechanic's Advocate, " (too long a raised, were, 221,448,68. In 1840 Farmers and Mechanic's Advocate, " (too long a raised, were, 221,448,68. In 1840 Farmers and Mechanic's Advocate, " (too long a raised, were, 221,448,68. In 1840 Farme

and observing farmer of Starks, he observed that the earliest food for Bees in the spring, is maple sap.

He states that he has seen them gather round the sap troughs, in the woods, during the warm days in the spring, before the buds or tassels of the willow and other trees and shrubs had put out, sipping and making themselves glad with the sweets that they find there. It would'nt be a bad plan if a person had any maples in the vicinity of his hives, to tap them for the use of his Bees. --

the Agricultural meeting, held at the Capitol. Augusta, Jan. 12, 1841.

spell" that evidently holds a vast majority of our beams over our yet benighted State.

With the sentiments contained in that report I fully agree, except so far as regards the remedy proposed. To give the reason of this dissent, is my object in the remarks which follow. These remarks will chiefly apply to the first object, to which they invite experiments. It is this,-To test the comarative value of different manures applied to simiar or dissimilar soils.

There are two mineral substances used as manure which all Agriculturalists acknowledge of potent efficacy, and on the effects of which the most scientific, as well as practical men differ. These substances are lime and the alkalies. With respect to lime it seems to be a generally conceded point that a considerable proportion of lime in the soil is gen-Perhaps we shall be called upon for proof. Some made by the towns for the wages and board of the erally advantageous, and by some it is considered indispensable to the success of the wheat crop. To the first opinion that lime is generally advantageous,

I believe no intelligent and practical farmer will

object. The latter opinion, that lime is indispensable as an ingredient of the soil to success in raising wheat, is objected to by intelligent men, and strong proof is adduced in favor of this opinion. The Rev. Henry Colman in his report of the Agriculture of Berkshire, in Mass. adduces an instance of one farmer who had been eminently successful and aluming 7,0 for years in raising wheat on land in which, by Insoluble soil chemical test, not a trace of the carbonate of lime

his opinion, to consider the subject as still involved Doctor says, the splendid crop of one hundred bushin mystery as deeply as ever. It is true he does els of oats to the acre. Mechanical separation. not speak with the same dogmatical assurance as some of his bretheren, who are on the full tilt, mounted on their favorite hobbies, and who have ado; t d the contrary opinion. It is not however my with perhaps as well as it could be, considering the scholars, was not more than one tenth part what it purpose to enter into an argument on either side at present, but merely state the present aspect of the question as it now stands, with a view to come at a reasonable as well as feasable course, but calcula-

ted to obtain a favorable result. Having stated in a very brief manner the differ ence of opinions between intelligent men on the general question, whether lime in the soil is indispensable to the culture of wheat, and some of the facts on which these opinions rest. I proceed to other facts respecting the circumstances of culture and condition of soil, which evidently have a strong controlling influence in the wheat culture as well as other grains, in paralyzing the effects of lime and the alkalies, and causes seem to be totally unheeded by those who have been experimenting on the subject, The first of these which I shall mention is the existence of "Leeches" of cold spring water in would render it poachy, and yet sufficient to keep The interior condition of the schools, as to order, it several degrees colder than it would otherwise be. This coldness of itself is sufficient to account our young and growing State, there would be an in- being susceptible of tabular statement or statistical for the different success of different crops in many

exhibition, must be inferred from these outward and instances, without reserting to any other. I have witnessed one striking instance of this in my own experience. I have a piece of land on the side of a hill, descending to the south, of a gravelly loam, at once the richest reward for past efforts and the and which I frequently cultivate with corn and and souls of human beings, are as lasting as eterni- concerned ought to be warmer, it being darker col- to only \$20. ored. In this hollow the corn is always somewhat And this would look like small business indeed. smaller and the wheat as much larger than in other and I fear it might tend to discourage rather than and richer and more populous than Maine. All places. I have never tried the temperature of this encourage the culture of silk. But the facts are

communication on the subject of draining, by Henry bers we are determined that you shan't sleep easy. Stephens, which describes the nature, extent and effect of these leaches, so accurately and minutely, that I shall transcribe it for the benefit of the readSpaulding of Ohio, has recommended a valuable lage without too much expense.

in pretty good season. Now suppose this field to chambers, for the worms to hang their cocoons up- attention, by the use of plaster, which costs but lit- be totally neglected by the people's government?

ter all it must be noted, that the water receding more slowly as it recodes from the surface, and the soil, other things being equal. On these few days, or at least a good share of its value.

same ties it may readily be perceived that the tem- arts. rounds us, to descry one pot that grows brighter and brighter every year. It is our old mother Massabe too minute to require draining. At the same houses, arranged one above another to the number vice has done much mischief. On this principle, time it will also be as obvious that the effect of this MR. Holmes: - I am really glad that some of our low temperature will be very different on different Agricultural bretheren have broke the "wizard crops, as for instance on corn and wheat, as corn wants generally extra efforts to provide something citizens, bound hand and foot in magic chains. I "to warm its toes," whilst wheat requires equal hail it as the first darting rays of that effulgent light care that its toes be not scorched. How uncertain which I hope to see ere long, spread its cheering then, in many instances, must be the testimony we beams ever our yet benighted State.

> Dr. Jackson in his third report of the Geology of Maine, gives an analysis of the soil from the farm of Dr. Burleigh of Dexter. Dr. Jackson then describes the soil of a dark brownish yellow, and bears !uxuriant crops of oats. In some parts of the field patches are observed where the oats are very tal nd heavy, so that while its general average height in the field is but two feet, some spots had stalks four feet high and of great tuliness. Specimens were therefore selected from different places, and the result noted as follows. Where the oats were of or dinary size, the mechanical separation resulted as follows :- retained by the first seive of slate and quartz pebble 137. By the second sieve of fine sand 166. Third, fine powder 697 parts in a 1000.

Mechanical separation of the soils in the fertile pots,-1st class, quartz and slate pebbles, 20 .- 2d class, fine straws with fibres roots and sand, 36 .- 3d class, fine powder, 944.

The chemical analysis of 100 grains of the fine powder from the first specimen of soils, is as follows, 2d specimen, water 3,4 Water, 5, 4 Vegetable matter, 8,6 Vegetable matter 7,7 Per oxide of iron Oxide of iron,

76.9 Insoluble silicious residue 83,7 rect as soon as I possess the requisite proof.

I should further observe that Mr. Colman had been engaged for years, before he undertook his Survey, in investigating the subject of wheat culture, and seems, at the last statement I have seen of of Col. S. Morrill's farm, in Dixfield, bearing as the

No. 1 pebbles and straws No. 2 fine gravel and fibres Fine soil Chemical analysis, water Carbonate of lime

Here we see in a soil containing only 13 parts seventh part of the carbonate of lime contained in the most fertile spots of Doctor Burleigh's field, producing the splendid crop of 100 bushels to the acre of the same ground. Where then is the overwhelming proof of the fertilizing powers of the carbonate of lime of which the Doctor makes such a triumphant parade?

We also find in the most fertile spots of Dr. Bur leigh's field and Col. Morrill's a remarkable agreement in the quantity of water of absorption, the difference being only two thirds of one per cent, whilst in the other parts of Dr. Burleigh's field it is 2 per cent more than in the fertile portions of the field. I think then we have prima facia evidence at least, that the difference is more owing to the influence of water than lime.

Peru, Feb. 16, 1842.

Silk Culture in Maine. ERROR CORRECTED.

MR. HOLMES :- In my last communication, Vol.

wheat. There is in the middle of this piece of I, No. 7, the printer has made a small mistake, but Well does the Secretary say, that the co-workers land a hollow for a few rods, with a descent cor-small as it is, I fear it may have an unfavorable in the noble cause of Education may congratulate responding nearly to the descent of land on each operation. In my communication I stated that "last themselves upon these results. They are results side. In this hollow there is never any more wash season we fed about 60,000 worms, and manufacturwhich cannot be measured by any value of gold or apparently than in other places. The soil appears ed about 4,000 skeins of thread and twist." The

> spot with any instrument but the naked foot, and 60,000 worms yielded 4,000 skeins, worth about that always reports a great difference in the tem- \$200. The cocoons when taken from the racks apparatus that we shall realize a much greater yield.

> I also noticed in the Maine Farmer, that Dr. On the fourth classification of soils which need improvement in the silk culture, if his apparatus is

EARLIEST FOOD FOR BEES.—In a conversation the other day with Mr. Benj. Chandler, a worthy and the peculiar fancy of the worm. At length barn yard or mineral manures. After being highly however I hit upon a principle which appears to manured for Indian corn or root crops, such land more active means of evaporation, probably remain completely suit the fancy of the worm, and the pebut a short distance below the surface at seed time. culiar convenience of the tender. And I hesitate But be this as it may, the soil is wet, and at a low not in saying that the proprietor may gain from 25 into spear grass. On the first appearance of that temperature a number of days later than on a dry to 50 per cent over and above the European method of management. I do not feel that I can desin a climate like ours, frequently depends the crop, cribe this spinning rack, in a manner that it can be think should have thirty acres under the plough readily and fully understood. Suffice it to say that each year; and with due attention to manuring, Mr. Stephens, it will be perceived, had such land in view a absolutely needed draining, but at the persons making no pretensions to the mechanical when you have, suitable quantity of low land hay

and suited to the convenience of rooms in common till no more than we can manure highly. This adof six. And so constructed as to pull out or shove with no more manure used than what is made with in to suit the convenience of the tenders. These sev- a few cattle at the barn and one pig, a lazy farmer eral tables have a railing about their edges so as to justifies himself in his lack of energy. He thinks prevent the fall of worms, and admit a free circula- that he is excused from tilling more for the want of

eration unrolls the fibres from the cocoon and twists he might annually till his thirty acres. them into a fair and even thread, also doubling two Your fourth question is-In the present state of

completes sewing silk or twist at every revolution. led crop ? With this machine of four spindles one person is able in about eight hours to unwind from the co- counties in the North of the State, I think it had; coon and complete a thread suitable for warp or unless the land is within four or five miles of pavifilling to the amount of forty skeins, 500 yards of gable waters. In that case I think potatoes, at this thread to the skein. I am anxious to commence time, are more profitable. In many cases, wheat the weaving of stockings, ribands &c. But my stint- may follow the potato crop successfully. ed means will necessarily hold me back, and if the present legislature do not touch the secret springs of political economy, and bestow bounties liberally. it will fix a disease on the silk culture which will nearly or quite destroy the production of silk in this State. And I perhaps shall be under the necessity of taking my mulberry trees, together with my machinery and getting myself into the borders of Close of the session of the Legislature of Maine, for Massachusetts, where a more sound political econ-JOHN DILLINGHAM. omy is in operation. Turner, Me. 1842.

5th No. of the Farmer.

moments in answering them, and I will take them encouraged.

The first asks in what way can swamp mud be much. Agriculture is almost universally allowed part of many plants.

is an excess of lime.

we to raise?

wages. In 1840, the wages for masters averaged \$20,19 cts per month including board, and for mis
Them's um exactly. By the way brother Mech.—

But agriculture as a science must be at once theotion he would spin and waste his silk in staying,
not moving the way brother Mech.—

But agriculture as a science must be at once theotion he would spin and waste his silk in staying,
not moving to have or placed, and proper attention, by the way brother Mech.—

But agriculture as a science must be at once theotion he would spin and waste his silk in staying,
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But agriculture as a science must be at once theorem.

may, very properly, lie more than two years for nowing, but never so long as to run out and get

A farm that has ninety acres of good tillage, I My feeding tables are on an improved principle to bring on each year to be converted to manure by your stock. We often hear it said that we should manure when in fact the sin lies at his own door. Our reeling or spinning operation is on a highly A little attention to the use of plaster, clover, alterapproved principle, it combines in one, what the nating with pasturage and mowing, to which I would Europeans make four or five different processes of. add, a good piece of fresh meadow any where with-My machine for reeling with one and the same op- in five miles of his farm, would place him right, and

threads and twists them the contrary way which our country, ought wheat to be made the principal til-

In the counties of Kennebec, Oxford and all the (To be continued.)

Hints to our Legislators.

Truth will have scope. "If we stand still

In fear our motion will be mock'd or carp'd at We should take root here where we sit, or sit State statues only."-Shakspeare.

the year 1842. Mr. Holmes:-I once more grasp my pen to

inform the members of the Hou. Legislature, that I have not forgotten them, and that I hold them af-Answer to some of the Queries in the fectionately in remembrance. I would if I were indu'ged with the opportunity, salute each member by a significant shake of the hand, but then I should Mr. Holmes :- I saw in the 5th number of the not be able to refrain from giving vent to my sen-There were one hundred and eighty-five more of the salts from what he knows of the general condition of the general condi I thought I would employ some of my leisure agriculture, but let it have free course and let it be

There is one thing which staggers me very

sed to the best advantage as a manure? I answer, to be the most useful occupation practised in the before we can make the most of, or the best appli- community, "the mother of wealth, and the guardication of any manure we must first know what the an of liberty," the merchant's best friend, the menature or ingredients of the land are on which it chanic's strongest staff, and the sheet anchor of is to be put. A knowledge of what constitutes every branch of useful industry. Now sir, if knowlgood or the best land, is the first thing. Excess of edge is power, why shall not the industrious patrivegetable matter or manure will not produce good otic farmer who sustains every interest, and even crops. Excess of sand or silicious matter will not liberty itself, be enlightened a little with the beams produce good crops. Excess of clay will not pro- of science, if you will allow me the expression. And duce good crops, but a subsoil not so close as to again I will give the history of a certain family for hold water nor so porous as to let every thing thro' the benefit of the Hon. members of the Legislature more in 1000 of fine powder, and 3-10 of one per it almost without hindrance, a due mixture of and with a view also to elucidate my subject. In cent of vegetable matter less, and only about one clay, sand, vegetable manure and a little alkali are the said family there were a number of boys and exactly what constitutes the very best soil. There girls, but all except one, named John, preferred livis undoubtedly much fermentation going on where ing easy. John was very industrious, and I have there is vegetable matter or manure. Fementation often heard the old gentleman say that he could produces acid, and alkalies or alkaline earths neu- not support his family if it were not for John. But tralize acids. Besides, alkalies and lime constitute the members of the said family attempted to be crafty, and were probably wise at least so far as I have applied swamp mud to a gravelly, hot, po- their own opinions were concerned, and endeaous soil with very great advantage. I have mixed vored to carry forward the policy of living easy, it with compost advantageously. I have put it into and vainly thought that they could keep John under the hog yard and found much profit in it. As the and live upon the fruits of his labor. Now the memtwo last modes require two cartings it is a saving bers of this family took it into their heads that they of labor, which is an object, to apply it direct to the must be educated, must have a polite education at land where it is needed. As much of our swamp least; and the old gentleman moved by sentiments mud contains clay, it makes an excellent applica- of generosity and just ce, sometimes proposed to tion on land that is sandy, gravelly, or too porous, send John to school, but the members of this beauof course it is not so well adapted to clayey soils. | tiful family would all respond no! no! keep John Some kinds of vegetable manure is good on al- under. The old gentleman proposed sometimes to most all soils while it is in a rotting or decompos- buy books for John, so that he might gain some ading state, but when it is in a cold, sour acid state I vantages by improving his leisure hours, but the have never found it to answer a good purpose with members of this beautiful family all cried no! no! or without clay soils. After it is put in a decom- keep John under, it may take away some of our peposing condition by being mixed with compost or culiar privileges if John rises. But let us hear the being put into the hog yard, it will do on almost sequel of this story. The old gentleman became any land, as I before remarked, but when you wish considerably embarrassed, but by superior manageto apply it directly to the soil, you will find the ment on the part of John, the debts were paid, but most benefit by putting it on sandy or gravelly indeed the homestead passed into the hands of this land. I should think if applied to the slaty lands prudent sagacious economiser. John is now comin some parts of Somerset, Penobscot and Waldo plete sovereign of the homestead farm, and what counties it would be good, especially where there next? Why the members of this family began with flattery, but John was not to be wheedled out of Your second question is, what portion of our farms his rights. By the way I will suppose that John ought to be kept in tillage, and what crops ought did sometimes buy books with his own money, and by dint of superior industry acquired what I shall I answer, as much as can be made profitable. please to call a substantial education, and if John perature of this spot and the surrounding field. At weighed 174 lbs, reeled raw silk 18 or 20 lbs; and To ascertain this, you must put your Arithmetic was to honest too be bought, he was probably too the termination of this hollow, the soil rises to a this is just about in the same proportion with my into use. As to the kind of crop, it must depend enlightened to be flattered and too independent to level corresponding to the descent of the field on yield of silk in former years, and so I think we may much upon the situation of the land and the kind of be driven. But John nobly supported the old gensafely calculate to realize in this proportion, and I soil. I consider good tillage land worth four times tleman his father, and indeed he was both just and I find in the Albany Cultivator, for Aug. 1841, a feel confident with the advantage of my experience as much per acre as land that is so rocky that it generous to the other members of the family, but in the silk culture, and the benefit of our improved cannot be tilled. Your Arithmetic will prove to then indeed I think he proved ultimately to be amyou that we do not till enough on our tillage farms, ply capable of sustaining his own rights. But I by which I mean farms that can be made good til- will treat a little further in regard to governmental patronage for the science of agriculture. Let the Capital vested in tilled crops, is almost always question be asked as one of your correspondents

the purchase ment delayed paid annually. CRANE.

myself) improving the grounds, &c., upon the said able consternation, so that he seemed doubtful whethexperimental farm, if one should be established. however, and was followed to the railway station, Now here is patriotism, who will follow me? I know when he took his departure by the half past seven that the measure can be carried forward without o'clock train, in a third class carriage, for West embarrassing the State treasury. The legislature lonage for the science of agriculture, the State debt, O! the State debt hinders the action of the government. Now I suppose that the present session of our legislature must soon come to a close. and the practice is for each house to eulogize the presiding officers, and they in return generally bestow applause upon the members over which they preside, wishing them a safe return to their constitvents, also much honor &c. Hope that some of them when appropriating honors and heartfelt good wishes to each other, will just please to say that agriculture the vital interest of a republic has been T. PHELPS. too long neglec ed.

Rumford, Feb., 1842. Gypsum.

Mr. Holmes :- Much has been written upon the subject of the action of gypsum upon crops, but very little light has been given upon the why and the wherefore of its beneficial effects. All farmers agree that upon certain soils, gypsum increases the amount of crops, for the time being. Some say that it never impoverishes the land, others say that it does. A neighbor of mine thinks that gypsum, to the soil, is like N. E. Rum to the man, it causes the land to put forth all its powers for one season, and suffers as much afterwards, unless it is kept stimulated with plaster, as the drinker does without his stimulus. One farmer supposes that gypsum sweetens the soil, another that it warms it. One thinks that it causes a deposition of dew, from which a beneficial result arises, and another supposes it has an affini-* ty for certain gases, and consequently attracts them, for the benefit of plants in its neighborhood. The truth of the last theory, may be very easily tested. Let a farmer who has not used any gypsum upon his land take a vessel so tight that it will not leak the rain water that falls into it, and so high that the rain will not spatter the plaster over the top, put a quantity of plaster into the vessel and set it on his mowing ground. If the grass in the immediate vicinity, is better than that farther off, (and I have no doubt that it would be) then the theory is strengthened, to say the least. The writer of this, is a believer in the last theory, because he has noticed often, that when a few bushels of gypsum have been used upon a farm, good results have been strikingly perceptible. And on the contrary, when all the fields in a neighborhood have been sown with gypsum, no good has resulted, which fact may be known by comparing crops in another place, where the heart and quality of land is as good as in the fields first mentioned, but where no plaster has been used. Farmers who have tried the experiment, know, that when plaster is used on hoed crops, that if one row is plastered & the next skipped, & so on, all will be alike good, which fact, goes to disprove the theory, of the sweetening and warming effects of plaster, because the plaster must be in contact with the soil, close to the vegetable, in order to sweeten or warm that soil, and thereby stimulate its growth. If my theory is correct, gypsum is a robber. It attracts the gases which belongs naturally to one man's field, and appropriates them to the use of that of another, reminding me of the conduct of a dealer in ardent spirits. Brother farmer if your neighbor has procured a ton of plaster, and you did not intend to use any the coming season, change your resolution, if you do not, you pay for his ton of plaster many times.

AN UNLUCKY WIFE-HUNTER.

A few weeks ago, an advertisement appeared in the Birmingham Herald, headed "Matrimonial Proposal," and setting forth that the advertiser was gentleman who wished to marry a lady from 21 t 30: that she must have a genteel appearance, liberal education, and respectable connections, and to be possessed of property to the value of £500 at least : that the advertiser was in his 29th year, of gentlemanly appearance and address; of respectable connections; possessed of £3000 in a respectable and well established business; and that he had a house furnished with every worldly comfort. A young gentleman of this town, noticing the adver- lars into cents, and then divide this product by 20, discrimination of a reply. tisement, wrote him under the style of a female, stating her qualifications, and that she was possessed of £1000 entirely at her own disposal; in consequence of which a general correspondence ensued. and an interview between them was decided on as being the most proper mode of arranging matters, and ascertaining how each party would suit the ether. Accordingly, Wednesday evening at half 7 first example by A. B. \$7 X5=35 cents=price of course of nations, as well as of individuals. o clock was fixed for the time, and the cemetery the the cut., the multiplier (5) is the quotient, thus place of meeting. Long before the time appointed. the gentleman in search of love was seen with an be-lady, wherein she had pointed out the spot at which he was to meet her, comparing it with the place, and affecting an air of dignified importance, from which he was doomed to be lowered.

appointed time, and all anxiously made their way to the unknown gentleman for the purpose of viewing his features, but he did all in his power to prevent his face from being seen. At length a view of it was obtained, which caused no small degree of merriment among those who were in the secret, especially when they discovered that he had lost one eve, and could with great difficulty see with the other; having also several other defects not at all calcular, and to give one the idea of a man of genteel appearance of accounting him to wait twenty minutes of the evening, and told that the lady, owing to the evening, was unable to meet him, and told that the lady, owing to the evening, was unable to meet him, and told that the lady, owing to the evening, was unable to meet him, and told that the lady, owing to the evening, was unable to meet him, and told that the lady, owing to the evening, was unable to meet him, and told that the lady, owing to the evening, was unable to meet him, and told that the lady, owing to the evening, was unable to meet him, and told that the lady, owing to the evening, was unable to meet him, and told that the lady, owing to the evening, was unable to meet him, and told that the lady, owing to the evening, was unable to meet him, and told that the lady, owing to the evening, was unable to meet him, and told that the lady, owing to the evening, was unable to meet him, and told that the lady, owing to the evening, was unable to meet him, and told that the lady, owing to the evening, was unable to meet him, and told that the lady, owing to the evening, was unable to meet him, and told that the lady, owing to the evening was unable to meet its expenditures. Already this of which converts its surface into a kind of which converts. Already this out this is no reason why a b they were deputed to meet him in her stend. He immediately perceived the hoax, and his fury was beyond all description. He left the cemetery with all speed, his hoaxers keeping at his heels, jeering and laughing at his mortification. This was kep up until they arrived at the top of Sherfield Moor when they lost sight of him. The party then separated, but two of them afterwards saw him making the best of his way along Union street, for the town. and again beset him with jokes, throwing in his teeth the loving words contained in his letters to the lady. This caused him to take to his heels with all the speed he could make, and away he went through any road he could find, until at length he reached

A number of young gentlemen were there at the

the market place. There he was again doomed to increased misfortune; for, in addition to the two who had fellow him from Union street, he had again to encounter the whole party who had so kindly met him at the Onward he sped as fast as his legs could carry him, until he got opposite the Tontine, where a coach was standing into which he wished to get, but unfortunately for him and to the amusement of his followers, who were new very numerous, a lady his followers, who were new very numerous, a lady him and to the amusement of his followers, who were new very numerous, a lady him and to the amusement of his followers, who were new very numerous, a lady him and to the amusement of his followers, who were new very numerous, a lady him and to the amusement of his followers, who were new very numerous, a lady him and to the amusement of his followers, who were new very numerous, a lady him and to the amusement of his followers, who were new very numerous, a lady him and to the amusement of his followers, who were new very numerous, a lady him and to the amusement of him to be a law of nature, that the min ship building, and our remainder. When in ship building, and our remainder to be a law of nature, that the min ship building, and our remainder to be a law of nature, that the stance, is so tall that it overlooks home and our own in him building, and our remainder to be a law of nature, that the stance, is so tall that it overlooks home and our own in habitants of the various parts of the various par the Englishman his right to eat American by moral and religious principles." For many in had just engaged the coach, and he was compelled again to take to his heels. In about three minutes again to take to his heels. In about three minutes and principles and similar vessels, of the Englishman his right to eat American bread, and the American his right to wear are not the most perfect in the world for digging are not take to his heels. In about three minutes like, made of steel, are collectively termed the time shall come for the "Lion to lie down with lie and the Lion to lie down with lie and the Lion to lie down with lie and the Lio again to take to his heels. In about three minutes the impressions alluded to, it should read wrong.—

English cloth, is therefore, a presumptuous the time shall come for the "Lion to lie down with he reached the railway station, where he took ref. If you deem the errata worth notice, will you please and guilty violation of this law: and to extend the lamb," this doctrine will probably go into efficiency by the access of melting and Patterson; and England—even England here. his pursuers, who reached that place as soon as he. There was the "luckless wight," heated, breathless,

Bromwick, about five miles south of Birmingham, him from another attempt sult will probably d to repair his disaster advertising his charms

MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

An intelligent class can scarce ever be, as a class, vicious, never, as a class, indolent. * * world of ideas; the new views of the relations of things; the astonishing secrets of the physical properties and mechanical powers disclosed to the less the character is deeply sunk, are sufficient to counterbalance the taste for frivolous or corrupt pleasures .- Everett.

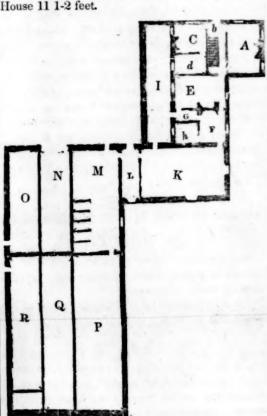
PLAN OF FARM BUILDINGS.

Below we give a ground plan of No. 2, by John | could say every Press. H. Fuller, of La Grange. The elevation is like that of No. 1, in our last paper. This plan is on a scale of 40 feet to the inch.

Explanation.-The house is 32 feet long, 18 wide. Porch 27 by 18. Piazza 10 feet by 45. Wood house 18 by 40. Barn 42 by 100 feet, divided by a partition across it into a granary and hay barn.

- A is the Parlor 13 feet by 18. B the entry and stair, 7 feet wide.
- C Nursery, 12 by 11 feet.
- D Bedroom, 12 by 7 feet. E Dining or sitting room, 13 by 18.
- F Cook room, 13 by 11.
- G Entry, 5 feet by 7. H Buttery, 10 feet by 7.
- I Piazza, 10 by 45.
- The wood house contains the cellar way.
- L Carriage house. M Horse stable.
- N Grain barn floor, 12 feet wide.
- O Ox stable, 12 feet wide.
- P Bay or ground mow.
- Q Continuation of barn floor. C Cow stable with calf pen at the end.

There is a cellar or basement under the barn, with stairs leading from the horse stable down to it. In this is the piggery-place for manure, and room for carts, sleds, &c. Post of Barn 18 feet, of



ANSWER TO A. B'S ARITHMETICAL QUESTION.

MR. HOLMES:-I will endeavor, in answer to the enquiry of A. B., "why the price of a ton of hav being multiplied by 5, the product of this multiplication is the price of a cut. of hav," to render the whys and wherefores intelligible. And 1st, Twenty cut. make a ton. In the usual method of finding the price of a cut., if the price is in dollars, we multiply the price in dollars by 100, to bring the dolto find the price of a cut. And why? The reason is, the price in dollars made cents, and divided by the No. of cuts in the ton, gives the price of a cut.

The method presented by A. B. is a contraction of cents by 20, the No. of cwt, in the ton.

I see no reason why the results will not be the same, the price being any number of dollars. Winthrop, March 4, 1842.

ANSWER TO A. B.

MR. HOLMES :- Your correspondent A. B. wishes riable, the not the same multiplier, The rule is, Divide 100 by the number representing the sum of the units of which you wish to find the cost of one, and units of which you wish to find the cost of one, and the question of its morality?—That such a to moral principle, she should determine, that the question of its morality?—That such a to moral principle, she should determine, that the question of its morality?—That such a to moral principle, she should determine, that the question of its morality?—That such a to moral principle, she should determine, that the question of its morality?—That such a she will obey the particles of kaolin, gives the ware the control of the same find the cost of the earth: "I will adopt it, if you ized, and mixed with kaolin, which is feldspar capacity to produce. If Russia wishes to build a deprived of its potassa by decomposition. The feldspar melts while burning, and enveloped to build it. Spain also sends to the particles of kaolin, gives the ware the control of the cost of the earth: "I will adopt it, if you ized, and mixed with kaolin, which is feldspar capacity to produce. If Russia wishes to build a will:" but that, with unconditional adherence the question of its morality?—That such a portion of the cost of one, and the cost of on

science. I will now make an offer, I will pay six Wicker by one of his attendants of the previous ev. 12th vol. of the Am. Journal of Arts and Sciences. Is subjects shall be covered with British sar's, and he said, render unto Cesar the things that is subjects shall be covered with finely powder one day gratis (finding ening, whose appearance threw him into indescribyou will confer a favor on ACRICOLA.

attend to it. Ep.

embarrassing the State treasury. The registature continues to incorporate Academies, to educate lawyers &c.; but the moment you ask a little patlishers and proprietors. D. A. Robertson Editor. poor of Britain and every other land. \$1, 50 cents per annum in advance.

> work of elevating the productive classes. It is jects. But the writer maintains, that it is rightly named, and its object is to level up instead for its subjects alone to promote these interof levelling down, and we hope that it will receive ests; that government is incapable of promotsuch patronage as will give it strength to break the ing them; and that to minister protection to the extended sense in which the term is here well informed mind present attractions, which un- trammels of prejudice and ignorance that have so its subjects in their pursuits is its only leglong borne down a great part of the working classes. itimate office. Government quits its proper The following manly "declaration of Independence" sphere, and impertinently concerns itself with meets with our hearty response-in describing "this the people's work, whenever it builds rail-Press," he describes "Our Press," we wish we reads and canals, or seeks to promote or

THIS IS A FREE PRESS!

less of popular opinion, and invites discussion, while a party press seeks only to bolster up one side, and tear down the other; and therefore would strangle

Abhor each other. Mountains interpo all enquiry, and crush all objections-it is bittercowardly and hollow-hearted.

A Free Press never hesitates in taking a position which it believes to be just, because, for sooth, the adschool of doctrines; therefore is a Free Press honest and not afraid of investigation. The success of doctrines or measures be they good or bad, is not

such as we have described? You say-"Well." Glad to hear that answer, for it proves you to be a commerce and intercourse; but that policy by heating an alkali on the sand It was orfreeman, and not a petty despot who would set up ceased with the coming of the Messiah; and namented by cutting, as early as A. D. 60; cumference of all wisdom, as a rule for others to ollow, or if disobedient, to suffer execration.

passion. "Hear both sides" is not our motto, but 'hoot the other side" our daily practice.

We hate each other because we cannot agree in it too. We must encourage and sustain free presses for the world. and yield to every citizen, whether as an Editor, correspondent, or in any other position, perfect freedom of opinion, and freedom to express it.

To accomplish this invaluable purpose is one of the chief designs of this journal, to which thus far, it is believed, we have consistently adhered.

So long accustomed to party presses, many posed to complain because we permit views not in accordance with their own, to appear in our columns in the form of communications; and the same when we avow what any may deem false opinions.

To such we say our columns are open for investigation, and further, every workingman is earnestly conducted in entire submission to Christian times; but the violin appeared about the time associated. A cabinet, in its original sense, invited to scrutinize closely every sentence in our principles? When will it be acknowledged of the crusades. The piano-forte, or piano, is a large bureau, or chest of drawers; and columns, and should be discern any thing deemed that men cannot trample advantageously on a great improvement on the old virginal, and cabinet work includes the making of ward-columns, and should be discern any thing deemed that men cannot trample advantageously on a great improvement on the old virginal, and cabinet work includes the making of ward-columns, and should be discern any thing deemed that men cannot trample advantageously on a great improvement on the old virginal, and cabinet work includes the making of ward-columns, and should be discern any thing deemed that men cannot trample advantageously on a great improvement on the old virginal, and cabinet work includes the making of ward-columns, and should be discern any thing deemed that men cannot trample advantageously on a great improvement on the old virginal, and cabinet work includes the making of ward-columns, and cabinet work includes the making of ward-columns, and cabinet work includes the making of ward-columns. classes, he is invited to reply through the same me- or national capacity, and more than that they Saxony, about the year 1717.

Should we express any disputed opinion, at least the same space, occupied by ourself is volunteered to any decorous correspondent who may wish to reply. By pursuing this course we cannot fail to win the proud title of a Free Press. That man, who tual love, than the progress in that direction, notices of minor articles, in the teeth of these terms would deny us the right which is making by some of the German of expressing our own unbiased opinion upon any States. Those states, which have already include glass, pottery, and porcelain; though have indeed a miserably narrow contracted cranium, a heart as dry as fiddle-strings and a conscience as empty as a soap-bubble.

We trust that no man who professes to be a freeman, and friend to the working classes, can be found possessing such a spawn of ignorance and are as free in their commercial intercourse made of common sand and potash; and is colpetty despotism in his composition. We cannot with each other, as are the component parts ored green by the oxide of iron in the materibelieve that there are any such.

No honest, liberal minded man can be alarmed or offended, because of the publication of views which differ from his own, so long as the medium wherein they are expressed, is at all times open to the

Moral Objections to the Tariff.

BY GERRIT SMITH. The believer in Christianity will admit, of the usual rule-And 2d, the why.-As to the that it should regulate the conduct and inter-

as its condemnation of gambling, or of the promotion of drunkenness.

Correction-In the communication headed The diversity of climate, soil and produc-

ertheless, rejoice to have English fabrics find a market, which remunerates the poor op-ELEVATOR.—This is the title of a "weekly Jour- eratives for the long days of weary labor working classes, wholly independent of existing such fraternal love, still let the American parties." J. H. Lovejoy and D. A. Robertson pub- possess a brother's heart towards the laboring

The doctrine of the advocates of restrictive This paper is a valuable coadjutor in the good duties is, that government must promote the work of elevating the productive classes. It is pecuniary and economical interests of its subrestrict commerce by regulating the tariff and the currency. But to this doctrine of the high tariff men, interpreted in its ordinary A Free Press is not a party press; nor a neutral press; nor a coward-press. To both sides of all questions that are discussed in its columns, a Free Press is always open; whilst a party press admits own interests at the expense of those of anown interests at the expense of those of an-A Free Press is an honest seeker of truth, regard- another. This sentiment justifies what the

Abbor each other. Mountains interposed Make enemies of natious, who had else Like kindred drops, been mingled into one.

But the sentiment of Heaven is, that vocates of this party or the opponents of that, have streams, nor mountains, nor oceans, should wards each other the part of a "neighbor." vet are we in some respects a nation of petty des- have us patriotic, and bound our benevolence art, in 1688. pots, and our darling party presses are the tongues by our national limits. But infinite wisdom

can be gainers by individually rejecting them? earth in the bonds of mutual interest and musubject upon which it becomes us to speak, must entered into the "Toll Union," comprise a strictly speaking, the latter are vitrified only population little short of thirty millions. By on the surface, by glazing. Gliss, is compothe terms of this "Union," its members are sed of sand, that is, silex or silicic acid, melrelieved of the annoyance, demoralization and ted with an alkali, usually potassa or soda, in vast expense of internal custom houses, and the furnace of a glass house. Bottle glass, is of any one of the States. The population of als. When melted, a portion of it will adhere the continent of North America is about as to the end of along iron tube dipped in it, and ding, or chaise top; but with two similar seats, great as that of the states embraced in the on blowing into the tube, it swells out like a if the one population, as well as the other. Crown glass, used for windows, is made of like the preceding, are drawn by two or more were entirely relieved of all those artificial purer sand and alkali; with a little oxide of horses. The phaeton, resembles a chaise boobstructions to mutual free commerce, which manganese to render it quite colorless: and it dy set on four wheels: the dearbon, or carryare so mighty to foment the jealousies and is shaped by rapid whirling on the end of a all, has two seats, with flat top, and curtains,

perpetuate the disunion of nations. The thought is exceedingly welcome, that and is cast in plates, on large tables. Flint out a top ; but they all have four wheels. the period is not distant, when the righteous glass, contains not only pure sand and alkali, The curricle, is a two horse chaise: the gig and benevolent principles of a natural, and but a large portion of the oxide of lead; which differs from the common chaise, in having no The first question then to try the fitness of therefore sound political economy, shall com- renders it more brilliant, and softer to cut, or top; and the tilbury, or buggy, is a lighter of 100-20 =5, hence multiplying the price per ton any national policy is, whether it corresponds mend themselves to all christendom: and rather to grind; as for table glass. The cut- kind of gig. The sulky, has also two wheels, engraving of the cemetery, sent him by the should- given in dollars by 5 gives the result the same as with the principles of Christianity. If it does when the free interchanges of European and ting of gems, by the Lapidary, is chiefly efreducing the dollars to cents and dividing this No. not, then-being wrong in itself, and wrong American, no more than those of Massachu- fected by rubbing them with fine, hard, powab initio-it is to be promptly and entirely setts and Connecticut production, shall be hin- ders. abandoned. Its seeming advantages, how- dered by custom-houses. When the univer- Pottery, or common earthern ware, is made ture of saddles, harnesses, mks and like ever great—its promises of security and sal and glad reign of free trade shall have like brick; except that the temperod clay is articles, made chiefly of leather, we can here wealth and happiness, however flattering - come, national wars will, be well nigh an im- shaped by throwing, that is, placing it on a can not justify the continuance of a policy possibility; and the cost of maintaining gover- wheel turning rapidly on a tvertical axis. and which is immoral. No good that may be ex- ment will be so greatly diminished, as not to moulding it with the hands, or tool, into a pected from it, can justify the invasion of fun- require imposts towards paying .- It may here rounded form. It is burnt in saggars, or lardamental morality. Government may in- be remarked, that no government will be found ger vessels, previously burnt, and which serve to know the why and wherefore of the fact, that multinlying the number of dollars a ton of hav or othtiplying the number of dollars a ton of hay, or othes, by the manufacture of alcoholic drinks: ther indirect means to meet its expenditures. zed, by throwing salt into the kiln; the soda making in internal improvements. Already this

100 will cost 32 cents, because 100-25ths=4 and tion to exchange the various productions of the voice of nature and revelation, and open its translucency. It is burnt in saggars, like factory or a steam sugar mill wanted, America for

"Importance of Religion and Morals to a Nation" tions, shows it to be a law of nature, that the A MECHANIC.

Cuse this violation as some nations do, on the fect, but at present we must take care of ourselves, ground that it is merely retaliatory, is to just and according to the descripe of that very Messiah but the latter are shaped from bars of steel, self sends to Philadelphia for locomotives, for shaped from bars of steel, ground that it is merely retaliatory, is to justify the flagrantly immoral dectrine that one and according to the doctrine of that very Messiah, by forging or hammering, either on a plain can build nothing to equal them. It is only in our

tural achool with an experimental farm a tached to the same is necessary in order to carry forward that science. I will now make an offer, I will pay six

Wicker by one of his attendants of the previous even. cloth. If the Englishman can find no pleasare Cesar's and unto God the things that are God's;
Lamps, are often made of mounted ure in encouraging the honest toil of the grain evidently inculcating the doctrine, that, while civil Note.—We will as soon as we can conveniently growers of America, let the American, nev-Governments should be based upon just from religious tained in a hollow ring, with tubes leading pursuits, and that each should be considered as an the cylinder and wick, so that there

Ed. Me. Far. & Adv.

Furniture.

In the branch of Furniture, we include the manufacture of the various utensils, and moveable articles, required for housekeeping or personal convenience; and which are nor into furnish or provide; and hence it admits of used, in the absence of any other more appropriate term. Thus, we include under it the manufacture of glass and gems; of porcelain and pottery; of hardware and jewelry; of lamps and mirrors, timepieces, and musical instruments; of cabinet work and carriages; of saddlery and travelling equipments; and of various other minor articles, which hardly admit of right classification. These manufactures, though separately they might be uverlooked, are we think, collectively, of sufficient importance to be ranked as a distinct branch of the arts included in the present de-

The invention of furniture, of various kinds must of course have been very ancient; and dearly coeval with that of the ruder forms of Architecture. Seats, tables, beds, and implements for cooking, would be required as soon as men began to improve their physical made it a party question. A party press is the vehicle of one class of opinions, but a Free Press is a rier to human sympathy; and that men of ancient Egyptians; and the potter's wheel is Republic of Tolerance, and not confined to any different nations, even though as unlike each said to have been invented as early as 1270 other as Jews and Samaritans, are to act toand first introduced into Europe by the Porthe tenure of its existence, therefore it hears both It is true, that so long as it was the divine tuguese, in modern times; and the art of make policy that the Jews should be "a peculiar ing it was reinvented by Botticher of Ger-Now kind reader, how do you like a Free Press people," they were required to insulate them- many, about A. D. 1701. Glass, according selves and keep out of the track of the world's to Pliny, was first made accidentally in Syria, your own mind as the infallible measure and cir- the Jews were no longer an exception to the and first used for windows, near the close of requirement, that all the children of men the third century. Glass windows were first A beggar may be a despot as well as a king; and should mingle and fraternize with each other. introduced in England, about \$100; and plate hough we Americans are not beggars nor kings, The friends of the high tariff policy would glass was first cast in France, by Theven-

Lamps, were an early invention; and street and scourges wherewith we lash each other into a inculcates a world-wide philanthropy and the lamps were used in Antioch, A. D. 380. inclusion of all human beings in one broth- The clepsydra, or water clock, was invented erhood. If that be a patriotic and praise- in Egypt; and introduced into Rome by Scipentiment.—What madmen! Will hate, and vitu- worthy spirit, which legislates for one's own io Nasica, about 200 B. C. The invention peration root out talse opinions? We are blind to nation and against the world, it is, neverthe- of clocks with wheels, is attributed to Gerthink so. We must learn a better philosophy than less, an infinitely better, for it is a Christian bert, (who was afterwards Pope Sylvester 11.) this if we would be freemen, and we must practice spirit, which legislates against no nation and about the year 996. Hook invented spiral watch springs, about 1660; and Harrison's When will the nations learn that wealth chronometer was completed in 1764. The and all the other elements of national pros- hydraulic organ, is said to have been invented perity are to be obtained, not by violating, by Ctesibius of Alexandria; and it was first but by conforming to the laws of nature and used in Roman churches by Pope Vitellian, revelation-not by selfishness, but by benev- who died in 669. The water probably served of olence-not by disunion, but by co-operation to compress the wind, forced into the wind our readers till they get used to us, may feel dis- -not by envying and oppressing, but by help- chest at intervals, by a simple bellows, but ing each other? When will it be acknowl- expelled in a constant current, to produce the edged that enlightened expediency concurs sounds. The modern organ, was invented with absolute morality in requiring the inter- about the year 1300, by the G-rmans. The course of nations, as well as individuals, to be harp, and trumpet, were inventions of early

We shall hero distribute the arts of Furni-Few things are more cheering to the heart ture under the heads of Vitrefactures; Met- wood, and often veneered, or overlaid with thin of Him, who would see all the nations of the allifactures; Horology, and Musical instru- leaves of mahogany, or other rare wood, fasments; and Cabinet work; with interspersed

1. Under the head of Vitrefactures, we 'Toll Union:" and how happy would it be, soap bubble, and thus receives its shape. tube. Plate glass is of a smilar composition;

anew, to glaze it.

There was the "luckless wight," heated, breathless, bespattered, and in a perfect rage. His appearance can be better imagined than described. The train was gone, and nothing remained for him but to get back into the town as well as he could.

This he best of stuffing and preserving birds, animals, &c.

TAXIDERMY.

TAXIDERMY.

TAXIDERMY.

TAXIDERMY.

TAXIDERMY.

TAXIDERMY.

TAXIDERMY.

The flagrantly immoral doctrine of that very Messiah, tify the flagrantly immoral doctrine that one may do wrong because another does. The philanthropy, we are required to pay tribute where the hardened, by plunging them, when red hot, into cool water or an analysis of the doctrine of that very Messiah, tify the flagrantly immoral doctrine that one may do wrong because another does. The philanthropy, we are required to pay tribute where the hardened, by plunging them, when red hot, into cool water or an analysis of the doctrine of that very Messiah, tify the flagrantly immoral doctrine that one may do wrong because another does. The philanthropy, we are required to pay tribute where the hardened, by plunging them, when red hot, into cool water or an analysis of the doctrine of that very Messiah, the flagrantly immoral doctrine that one may do wrong because another does. The may do wrong because another does. The philanthropy, we are required to pay tribute where the hardened, by plunging them, when red hot, into cool water or an analysis of the doctrine of that very Messiah, the flagrantly immoral doctrine that one may do wrong because another does. The may do wrong because the may do wrong because another does. The may do wrong because the may do

Lamps, are often made of brass or bro as the astral lamps; which are covered w spreading glass shade; and have the oil large reservior to obstruct the light on table. They are usually Argand lamps ing cylindrical wicks, with a supply of air is sing through the centre: and the draught farther promoted by a glass chimney aroun the flame. The brass, or bronze, is cast parts which may be soldered together; ac the gilding may be performed by coating the polished metal with an amalgam of gold, w is then heated to drive off the mercury. ding on wood, as for the frames of mirron is performed by applying gold leaf to a smooth surface with whiting, and size, or glue; a afterwards burnishing with smooth iron steel. Gold and silver plate; as spoons, cun and the like, are chiefly made by hammerin as also the minor articles of jewelry, of whi we have no farther room to speak § 3. Of Horology, and musical instrument

of clocks, is produced by means of weigh and that of watches and chronometers means of the main spring; the pendulum the former, and the hair spring in the lat serving merely to regulate and retard the tion, by distributing it though a longer tim In common clocks, the pendulum, in connection with the scapement, acts upon esape wheel, which rotates once in a minute and, by means of wheels and pinions wheel governs the motion of the hands. watches, the hair spring acts on the bala wheel, which performs the same office as the

our notice must be very brief. The most

scapement in clocks. In the remaining parts of the mahinery, clocks and watches are yen sent limits. Chronometers, differ from watches chiefly in being larger, with contrivances for keeping time more accurately.

Musical instruments, usually classed either stringed, or wind instruments; and the latter are blown either by the mouth, or h machinery, The violin, or fiddle; the viol. tenor; the violoncello, or bass; and the riolono or double bass, are all played with a bow; and are made of thin plates of wood, moulded b pressure. Similar to these, are the lule; and guitar, which are played with the fingers but the lyre has a body, and the harp only frame; with strings of animal membrane The piano, has wires for strings; with keys, acting on levers, and so arranged that the fingers striking the keys, cause the wires to be struck and sounded. Of mouth and fingered instruments, flute, clarionet, and bassoon are made of wood, turned in a lathe; but the trumpet, bugle, and horn, are made of brass or silver. The organ' the grandest of musical instruments, is an assemblage of pipes, o pened or closed by the action of the keys, and receiving air from the wind chest, so as to sound when opened. Pulsatile instruments. are formed like the drum, and tambouring, o of tightly strained discs of animal membrane; or, like bells, and cymbals, of sonorous metal § 4. Cabinet, and carriage work, are simi-

lar in their operations, and hence are here other similar articles. It consists chiefly of joinery; and the frames, made of common tened with glue, and then polished and varnished. Cabinet work is sometimes associated with upholstery, or the preparation of bedding, curtains, carpeting and similar articles; the materials of which belong to the branch fo Vestiture. These arts acquire increased inportance from the principles of taste on which their successful practise depends.

Among the different forms of Carriages. the coach. is entirely covered, and has two or more seats, for two or more persons each, facing the centre. The barouche, has a fol-The chariot, and post coach, have only one seat, for two or more persons, inside; but, and the York waggon has a single seat, with; but contains a seat for only one person. The cutter, is a lighter kind of sleigh, for winter use; moving on runners. -Oi the manufactake no father notice. - Park's Pantology.

> -000-AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

'We have a country unsurpassed in its advantages by any other country in the globe : and blessed with the price of a ton by 20, but if you divide first by the light of true religion the plea is entirely to find the price of a ton by 20, but if you divide first by the light of true religion the plea is entirely impurity. the price of a ton by 20, but if you divide first by 100, which is done by cutting off the cents, then you must multiply by 5, as 100 is 5 X 20. He likewise wishes to know if the rule will answer when there is not 2000. I answer ves, the rule is invalidation of their abvantation. There is no defect in our institutions, or in the there is not 2000. I answer ves, the rule is invalidation and gambling adopt the wise and christian policy of free there is not 2000. I answer ves, the rule is invalidation and gambling and produce anything of the finest white clay; and in the former, a mode of the finest white clay; and in the finest white clay; an there is not 2000. I answer yes, the rule is invamultiply by the quotient. Thus if 2500 cost \$8,00, tariff-or, in other words, that the interdic- whatever other nations may do, she will obey oping the particles of kaolin, gives the ware New-York for steam vessels of war. Is a cotton 4X8=32. It will be observed that 100 is here taken as an unit.

J. C.

Home.

The content of the various productions of the vario

Note—Whatever comes from the head, or the heart of Gerrit Smith, is entitled to consideration; but his benevolence and philanthropy, in this in-

of mirrors.

f to a smooth

or glue; and

oth iron or

spoons, cups,

hammering;

ts; and the

chairs, and

chiefly of

common

d with thin

wood, fas-

d and var-

g in our

nterprise

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A new way to raise Cotton.

"cold and sterile" New England, and borne down joice if we could not borrow another dollar! hood, that by mutual forbearance, we may aid each them from starving, is made up by the parish. abuse,—cease to do evil, and learn to well. But if on the other hand these troubles and bickerings rich man richer and the poor man poorer. This rice. We had rather this would not take place. a prostration of business. We had rather that the South and North should But he rejoiced that the people were waking un pound of ice is a pound of cotton.

SHOE AND LEATHER DEALERS' CON-VENTION.

Mr. Husssey, chairman of the business commit-

tee, reported the following resolutions:-1. Resolved, That if the nations of the earth had acted in accordance with the true interests of man-had been moved by the impulses of justice and humanity-guided by the same wise policy, and

acknowledged mistress of the commercial world, our office. has, by her selfish restrictive policy, diverted commerce from its natural channel, and attempted to guide the wealth into her own coffers, we are driven, as an act of self preservation, to protect ourselves against that system of monopoly which aims a Ex-post facto, and spunge them out, I should be and thus settle the question between the two States. deadly blow alike at our industry and our indepen- tempted to indulge a fit of passion, not for the pleas-

3. Therefore Resolved, That it is the duty of every nation that would render its existence permaevery nation that would render its existence permanent, to cherish and protect its industry as the only well go behind, and a poor devil of a scribe must right to enact auxiliary laws to assist in carrying sure source of wealth, happiness and independence.

4. Resolved, That while the productions of American machinery may successfully compete with the production of any other country, the productions of American labor (unless guarded by ted papers. of European competition.
5. Resolved, That as the revenue of the coun-

ortation of those articles which aim at the over- | for " discovering all

Shoes and Leather is almost exclusively labor, the Shoes and Leather is almost exclusively labor, the manufacturers of these articles have a right to cluding sentence of the same paragraph, for comboth social and political, with comfort to themselves and honor to their country.
7. Resolved, That a specific duty is the only

invoices and false valuations. 8. Resolved, That if Congress adheres to the

system of horizontal duties, it is absolutely necessapair of Boots and Shoes that may be imported, that shall produce the same results as a specific duty. Resolved. That a duty about equal to that

which existed up to 1835, is alike demanded by the sound currency we may check that over importation which is draining our country of specie, and thus destroying the basis of our business transac-

turer, are nearly blended, and that which promotes the prosperity of the one must advance the interest

11. Therefore, Resolved, That the forty thouraise their voices to the last, and cast in their all against any measure that shall have a tendency to is the basis of our commercial prosperity.

12. Furthermore, Resolved, That we will join

with our bretheren of the other states, in any honorable measure that shall have a tendency to secure

tials of national supply.

14. Resolved, That we believe it to be the duty

of every citizen of these United States, who regards

After having been read by the Chairman, the resolutions were taken up separately. Many good speeches were made, by members of the Convention, and by gentlemen (not professionally members) who had been invited to participate in the proceed-

Boston addressed the meeting as follows:

Mr. Lawrence said he had made no preparation to address the meeting, not the slightest, but as the resident had called him up, he could not refrain reported it, and from whose pen it emanated. from offering a few remarks upon a subject, in which, he confessed, he was deeply interested.-He rejoiced to see before him the representatives of 50,000 persons, engaged in one of the most imporcional appearance is in a high tant branches of industry in the State-an interest degree prepossessing, and his face is expressive of which has been much undervalued by the country at large. He rejoiced to find that the people had waked up to their condition. The present state of

should exceed fifty millions of dollars per annum, while the Cotton manufacture is about thirty-two nillions. The Leather interest is without doubt

Gentien en, the great cause of all our present trouble is, we buy too much and manufacture too little. We have been buying bale after bale, and cargo after cargo of foreign goods, until we have contracted a debt of two hundred millions of dollars. And what have we got to show for it? A great deal of silk and champaigne, and a little railroad deal of silk and champaigne, and a little railroad elle of stocks, have Since the attention of Great Britain has been deal of silk and champaigne, and a little railroad turned to the culture of Cotton, some of our Northern manufacturers have been cyphering a little, and they find that a pound of ice will bring a pound of Cotton. Think of this ye who have scoffed at

ton in dead winter, from the solid streams and on the political armor and canvass the State from lakes that abound in every section of the country. Cape Cod to Berkshire, it is this question of Pro-We think that our brethren of the South may as shoes, equal to that of 1832, will do you any good. tection ! Nothing but a specific duty on boots and well quit their foolish hostility to the North, and their everlasting opposition to measures which they fear will serve to build us up. We think that it would be well to let common sense have a little sway,—to \$7; and I have lately seen fine boots imported from nut off the spirit of dictation and nullification, and say Russia, for only \$2, which a year ago would have come let us "commune together." And while com- been worth \$8 here. Good mechanics can be hirmuning, admit that we are one family, one brother- ed in Europe for \$1 75 and \$200 per week. They

other essentially in the process of improvement and prosperity, that the diversity of soil and climate and with emphasis—here in the City of Boston; and I natural advantages were wisely ordered by Providence to make us mutually dependent, and thereby prompt us to reciprocal acts of kindness. Let us vention will give an impulse to public feeling every then forget the miserable local jealousies, which where-and that a great National Trade Convenhave of late caused so much heartburning and tion will soon be held in Philadelphia, to give an

should continue, if nothing which the North can does not seem to be generally understood. How propose will be met in the spirit of kindness, why was it in 1837? Who bought the house, which then she must do the next best. She must ship her ice to the East Indies, and take it in cotton and was mortgaged for \$1000, the man with a little mency, or the man with none? Just think of this, and you will discover who it is that is benefitted by

walk together, but if we are to be continually repul- to their true interests. They are the governors, after all, and with them lies the remedy. He hoped sed, our Southern friends must remember, that a they would rise in their might and apply the remedey, and that speedily.

Mr. R. Rantoul, Jr. addressed the Convention

and declared that he was in favor of a protective tariff.-Boston Courier.

THE WREATH .- We have received the first num by Mrs. C. L Adams. The work is devoted to magoverned by the same laws—the result would have ternal Associations, families and Sabbath schools, een a system of Free Trade throughout the world and is afforded at the low price of \$1, per year. It

From our Correspondent.

ure of the exhibition, but for the profit of the thing. But putting to press is a limitation, that one cannot get a crumb of comfort from the reflection that, the intent of the Constitution into effect. what is printed, is printed, and that mis-prints, like

of Errata; as one or two errors are too glaring in up, &c. This clause contains a positive, unquali-5. Resolved, That as the revenue of the country must be raised by import duties, justice demands their perversion of sense, to be passed over. In the his slave wherever he may be found, and the Court second paragraph, third sentence from its close, decides that the owner has a right to seize or rethrow of industry, prosperity, and our independence.
6. Resolved, That as the manufacture of Boots,

6. Resolved, That as the claim (if not demand) of Congress that protection petitors with those of the Kennebec, who wire "to than that capable of being exerted by the owner is which shall enable them to perform their relations, the marrow bone" please read, "competitors with himself, therefore as the legislation of the States those of the Kennebec, who were "to the manor born," will not be adequate and uniform, the powers with which the reader will see alters, if it does not imguarantee against the many frauds and impositions prove the Euphony of the sentence. In the second which are practised upon the community by varied column, third paragraph from the top, third sentence, decision will have a most salutary effect in represfor "and a high wind will quite discourage and mark sing the incendiary movements of the abolitionists, the arrangement and comeliness of good clothes," and in quieting the just apprehensions entertained system of horizontal duties, it is absolutely necessary the arrangement and comeliness of good clothes," at the South, "We apprehend the writer will read "a high wind will quite disarrange and mar the find himself decived. So far from suppressing comeliness," &c.

The Penobscot Boom question was on Monday give to the monopolists of Europe the profits of our cents, the price of a glass of grog in old times. industry, or drain our country of that specie which But as three cents, multiplied by myriad glasses. to us, upon Boots, Shoes and Leather, a rate of duswell to an equality with the magnificent rent roll Country Look To 17, BEFORE 1T BE TOO LATE. ties that will enable us to compete with foreign of the princely Astor. The Report of the conciliamanufacturers, and give to the laborer his just re-13. Resolved, That we believe these United accumulated tolls, to be deposited, in the County States do possess, within themselves, all the essen- Treasury the coming year, was reduced from eight to five cents per M. of pine timber.

This excess, in case the Committee of examina the true interests of his country, to encourage our tion reduce the rate of tolls by that amount, is to be own trade and manufactures in preference to foreign refunded, to the Log-owners in proportion to their

Wednesday, March 9. submitted a report in relation to the situation of our North Eastern Boundary. The report was not ings. Mr. Washburn of Worcester made one of read, and I am therefore unacquainted with its rehis best American System efforts, and was receiv- commendations. It was, on motion of Mr. Otis, ed with great applause. Mr. Abbott Lawrence of laid on the table, and one thousand copies were ordered to be printed. I doubt not 'tis a production worthy of the high reputation of the gentleman who

Mr. Kavanagh, is a most finished gentleman, one of nature's true noblemen, educated and acamiability and intellect. He is singularly mild and States. quiet in manner, and 'tis only in private and perthe country was such as we had never seen before; two-thirds of the States without a solvent currency, or credit to buy from us, or to pay for what they have already received! We are departing from the great policy which was established with the Government,—a system of protection,—and a large majority of Congress are now ready to sweep away all that remains of our industry and credit. I feel allow the country was such as we had never seen before; sonal intercourse, that the refined qualities of his city, whereas one member of it resided in Brow, sonal intercourse, that the refined qualities of his city, whereas one member of it resided in Brow, sonal intercourse, that the refined qualities of his city, whereas one member of it resided in Brow, sonal intercourse, that the refined qualities of his city, whereas one member of it resided in Brow, sonal intercourse, that the refined qualities of his city, whereas one member of it resided in Brow, sonal intercourse, that the resided in Brow, sonal intercourse, that the refined qualities of his city, whereas one member of it resided in Brow, sonal intercourse, that the resided in Brow, sonal intercourse, that the refined qualities of his city, whereas one member of it resided in Brow, sonal intercourse, that the resided in Brow, sonal intercourse, that the refined qualities of his city, whereas one member of it resided in Brow, sonal intercourse, that the refined qualities of his city, whereas one member of it resided in Brow, sonal intercourse, that the resided in Brow, sonal intercourse, that the refined qualities of his city, whereas one member of it resided in Brow, sonal intercourse, that the receive it, yeas 24, nays 116.

No other business was transacted.

In Senate.—The resolutions in regard to the targetion did not specify as the law requires, each article of family clothing belonging to the applicant. Fifth—That the court can have no jurisdiction, under the city of the solution of the union. The House resided in Brow.

In Senate.—The tesolution of the union. the country was such as we had never seen before; sonal intercourse, that the refined qualities of his

peal in addition to the temperance reform, will quite the largest manufacturing interest in the United destroy the ardent spirits of our military men.

at the Banks. Whether he failed in his application positical bias. to the Cemmittee or the Banks, I am not advised, or whether like the Banks he only suspended.

Note.—The communication from our industrious "cold and sterile" New England, and borne down upon us because we were dependent upon the South for Cotton;—only think of the yankee, raising cot
Mr. President, continued he, I have no political objects to accomplish; I want no place; no power. But if any thing on earth could induce me to put arrive till just before our paper went to press, and The questions are for the communication from our industrious and interesting correspondent at Augusta, did not but it was not in the power of the Could induce me to put arrive till just before our paper went to press, and The questions are for the communication from our industrious and interesting correspondent at Augusta, did not but it was not in the power of the Could induce me to put arrive till just before our paper went to press, and and interesting correspondent at Augusta, did not bill it was not in the power of the Committee to alwe are obliged to omit much of it this week. Ep.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The following is an extract from the Washington correspondence of the New-York Herald. The decision is one of great importance to the South, inasmuch as it will enable every slave-holder to claim his slave wherever he may be found. It is not without importance to the North; for if a slaveholder may claim and hold his slave-property in any of the Mr. Wright spoke at length against them. States, we see no reason why any man living in what are now called the free states, may not purchase and hold slaves in defiance of the State constitution and laws. Does not the decision, in fact establish the constitutionality of slavery in every was reported and agreed to-State of the Union. What prevents the present majority in Congress from making Massachusetts Whole, upon the civil Appropriation Bill, and after as much a slave state as South-Carolina?

A question of vital importance was settled in the Supreme Court to-day, no less than the unconstitutionality of the laws of the free states, by which fugitive slaves are secured the right of trial by jury The Judges were unanimous in the opinion that all such laws are unconstitutional and void, though the decision was of course confined to the case under consideration. Mr. Justice Story delivered the epinion of the majority of the Court in an elaborate and very ably argued paper. Chief Justice Taney dissented from the majority on some points, and delivered a separate opinion, in which Judge Daniel concurred. Judge McLean differed with the majority in other points, and read a separate opinion; and Judge Baldwin gave a buef statement of the grounds on which he differed trom the other members of the Court. But, notwithstanding this discrepance of opinion on minor points, there was no disagreement as to the result. The entire Court firm of Elias M. Plympton & Brother. came to the same conclusion. The case upon which the principle has been settled, was brought before this Court from the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. A citizen of Maryland was indicted for ber of a very neat little paper, to be published eve- taking and carrying away from Pennsylvania a ry week in Portland, by Brown Thurston and edited slave, contrary to the statute of that State. The & H. Earle. defen lant was tried in the Court of Over and Terminer, pleading not guilty. The jury found a spe-cial verdict, that the defendant did remove the slave from Pennsylvania, and restore her to the cusas the best means of promoting the happiness of the cannot fail to be an interesting and valuable pub- tody of her owner in Maryland. By the law of 2. Resolved, That whereas Great-Britain, the lication for children. A specimen may be seen at Pennsylvania, passed in 1825, such an act is made case was taken up to the Supreme Court, and there of Elder & Cutter, and William Cutter & Co, the decision was affirmed, pro forma. By a friendly understanding between Pennsylvania and Mary-If getting mad at printer's errors would operate land, the case was brought to the Supreme Court of the United States, that it might be adjudicated,

> The opinion of the Court is, that Congress, under the Constitution, has the exclusive right to legislate upon this matter, the concurrent power of the State Legislatures being suspended, except the

This decision is of the very highest importance. wholesome legislation) must fall beneath the shock I will however trouble your printer with a touch from their masters into other States shall be given which the National Government is clothed must be exercised to do justice to the owner of the slave.

The correspondent of the Herald adds-" This the movements of the abolitionists, which he calls I have no disposition to rip up vested rights, but 'tis hard that such vested wrongs should live on, in spite of correction. I send the arrests of the abolition should not treble the present number of abolition. interests of the north and west; and that with a spite of correction,—I send the errata after them, in ists, and serve to raise their zeal to a pitch that the hope that it will repair the mistake in some de- will not exactly quiet the apprehensions of the south more rapidly than any other incident that could have occurred. Hereafter the petitions for eman-10. Resolved, That the interests of the North submitted to a select Committee of the Senate for dissolution of the Union will increase a hundred and the South, the agriculturist and the manufacthe purpose of reporting a compromise. The Re- fold. Northern abolitionists are daily increasingport came in on Tuesday, but was not an entire the abuse heaped on Mr. Adams and the Haverhill reconciliation of conflicting interests. There was a "chicken bone" of contention left which caused jority of the people in the free States? Any altersand shoemakers of the old Bay State are ready to some pulling among the members. The difference ation of the Constitution, in regard to slavery, is between the parties was, the enormous sum of three entirely out of the question; two thirds of the States will pever agree to that : but a majority may dissolve the Union, and if emancipation cannot be effected, and if the political and commerwould swell itself into an almost infinite amount, cial rights of the free States are to be trampled on so the same little sum, multiplied by millions of by the South, as they are at the present moment, pine lumber, would in an incomparably short period the next great political movement will be for dissolution. Let the politicians and statesmen of the Boston Courier.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDIN S.

Monday, Febuary 28. In Senate .- Mr. Calhoun spoke at large upon Mr. Clay's resolution in relation to the Veto power. No business of importance was transacted.

In House,-Mr. R. M'Clellan asked that a resolution be read for information, enquiring of the Secretary of War, if Gen. Winneld Scott had received any emoluments, other than his full pay and emol-uments, during the year 1838, for the removal of Mr. Kavanagh, from the Committee, yesterday, the Cherokees, and if so, what was the amount, &c. and by what law and authority granted, &c.

The Correspondent of the N. Y. Jour. of Com-

merce says :
"It appears that Gen. Scott mare a charge against the Government of some two thousand dollars for removing the Cherokees; that the law forbid him from receiving any extra allowance for this or any other service; that Mr. Poinsett refuthis or any other service; that Mr. Poinsett refu-sed to allow it, and Mr. Grundy, as Attorney Gen-ed of great importance to all who are interested in

that remains of our industry and credit. I feel alarmed, said he, at the state of affairs, and I thank you for the opportunity of expressing my opinions.

I should not be surprised, he continued, if the products of the Leather business in the United States should exceed fifty millions of delears represent the state of the statute which provides gun powder, to be should exceed fifty millions of delears represent the statute which provides gun powder, to be should exceed fifty millions of delears represent manner any misconception which fall of them. He argued that the expenses of the Gov-tone and the state of affairs, and I thank you for the opportunity of expressing my opinions.

A bill has passed the Senate this morning repealing the term of the surprised for final decision to the Supreme Court of the was in favor of fixing a general duty of 30 per cent on all imports. He intimated however, that even should exceed fifty millions of delears represent the law itself is unconstitutional.

Sixth, That the law itself is unconstitutional.

Sixth, That the law itself is unconstitutional.

Sixth, That the law itself is unconstitutional.

The two last mentioned points were those most duced below 24 millions should be rement, ordinary and contingent, could not be rement, ordinary and contingent, could not be rement, ordinary and contingent, could not be rement, ordinary and contingent.

Sixth, That the law itself is unconstitutional.

Sixth, That the law itself is unconstitutional. used by our soldiers at military reviews. This re- that rate was not high enough to protect certain ar. infer that his opinion is in favor of the constitution-

The subject was discussed some time by Messrs. Davis, Fillmore, Cushing and M. A. Cooper, when, The Chair decided that the amendment of the gendeman was out of order, as in an appropriation

The question was further discussed by Messrs Gordon, McKeon, Proffit, Fillmore, Hopkins, Cush-

Mr. Bowne moved that the Committee rise, which was agreed to,
And at 1-4 to 4 o'clock the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 2. In Senate. - After the transaction of some morning business, of no public interest, Mr. Clay's resolu ions in regard to the tariff, were taken up, and Mr. Smith of Indiana, then took the floor, and

the Senate adjourned. In House. - A resolution, diminishing the number of messengers in the employ of the Clerk of House,

The House then went into Committee of the further considering the same, adjourned without taking any question.

BANKRUPTCY.

List of applicants to be heard in the District Court

of Maine, on the 1st Tuesday of April.

Bangor—John R. Greenough, and as a member of the late firms of Hudson & Greenough, J. R & C. Greenough and John R. Greenough & Co.; Jonathan Young; Benjamin Nourse, and as a partner of the late firm of Nourse & Smith; Jacob Garland; and finding that this was done by the application of the Ebenezer French; George S. French; Ira D. Glo- East Indian Hair Dye, which we were told was ver; Hiram Bradbury, and as partner of the late firm of Bradbury & Herring; Hardy & Perkins.

Portland-Gershom F. Cox; George Owen; George Jewett; Samuel W. Clark; Charles F. Safford; Charles Tukey; Jacob C. Noyes; Charles Thaxter and as partner of the firm of Thaxter &

Brunswick-Andrew Dennison; Samuel Melche 2d; Charles P. Swam, and as partner of the late firm of C. P. Swain & Co.; John Owen 2d; Nathaniel Badger; George West; Lorenzo B. Wyatt, and as partner of the late firm of Wyatt, Mitchell & Co.; Hartford Earl, and as partner of the firm of G.

Orono-Albert G. Brown, and as partner in the ollowing late firms, viz :- Brown & Crocker, B. S. Foster & Co., Brown, Tower & Co., Labaree & Carr, D. N. Buffum & Co., Brown, Babcock & Co. Greene-Ammi West; Myrick Lamb, and as partner of the firms of Lamb & French, and Lamb Argyle-John Jellison; Isaac H. Frees; Oren Burr, and as partner of the late firm of Burr &

ner of the firm of Elias M. Plympton & Brother.

Lincoln-James Jewell.

Woodstock-David Lurvey. Thomaston-Ebenezer Walker; Thomas H. Carr; orge L. Hatch; William Masters; Moses S. Carr, This is the first time that the Supreme Court has and as pariner of the late firm of Carr & Boyles; been called upon for an exposition of that clause of Sylvester H. Fuller; Penley Haines; George W. the Constitution which declares that slaves escaping Carr; Edward Boyles, and as one of the firm of Carr & Boyles.

Hermon-Zebine Lane. Bucksport-Edmund Aiken.

Waterford-Oliver Hale, Jr. Hussey, and as partner of the late firm of A. & J.

Cape Elizabeth-Enoch Dyer. Perry-Nathaniel Brown, and as partner of the ate firm of Brown & Vickery. Paris-Haven Hall. Poland-George Lovering; Benjamin Hutchings;

Minot-Richard Herrick,. Fustport-Edmund Snow; John Shaw; James Lincoln.

Harrington-Daniel L. Corthell; Richard C. y ; Michael Shea ; William Ray, 2d. Sullivan—William G. Moseley, and as. a member Mr. Sanford Winslow.—Abby Maria, only of the firms of Moseley & Curtis, William G. Mose-Francis Lyford, aged 2 years and 2 months. y & Co., A. Curtis & Co., and Nelson Abbot &

Ellsworth-James P. Whitmore. Bluehill-Edwin O. Shorey. Standish-Abner C. Warren & James Warren, as

dividuals and as partners; Ephraim Sawyer.

Freeport—Simeon Pratt, and as partner of the rm of Pratt & Stockbridge; John Bailey, and as artner of the late firm of W. W. & J. Bailey. Hallowell-Chase Avery.

Hodgdon-Edward Benn. Belfast-Samuel Payson. Almon-Hiram P. Carr. Skowhegan-John McCrillis. Topshom-William Nash ; Smith Chase. Saco-Lauriston Ward.

Winthrop-Daniel Coy. Westbrook-Walter W. Bailey, and as partner of e firm of W. W. & J. Bailey. Robinston-Samuel C. Bugbee. Cherryfield-Thomas Miliken; Robert Foster,

; Amzi Curtis, and as a member of the firms of Curtis & Co., William G. Moseley & Co., and Moseley & Curtis.

Calais—George Wadsworth; Luther C. White;
Sylvanus L. Blake; Dwight B. Barnard; Thomas
P. Galvin.

Bangor Commercial,
Mercantile do.
Ca ais Bank,

Shapleigh-William Trafton : John Trafton. South Berwiek-William Huntress.

Hampden-Ivory Jones, and as surviving partner of J. Higgins & Co.

Corinth—Asa Gould, and as partner of the late firm of Gould, Sinclair, Bartlett & Nelson.

Alexander—Simeon Hoyt.

Houtton—William H. Gipson, and as partner of Gipson & Chase, Gipson & Treadwell, and of the late firm of William H. Gipson & Co.

Wiscasset—Thomas Britnall; Benj. Bagley, Jr.

Wiscasset—Thomas Britnall; Benj. Bagley, Jr.

Newcastle-Bartlett Sheldon.

Bath-Thomas F. Donnell. Newport-Andrew McMullen. Lee-Abial Cushman.
New Gloucester-Amory Leach.

ward Breck. Addison—George Hathaway.

Buckfield—Henry H. Hutchinson, Jr.

eral, gave an opinion that the claim was neither the bankrupt law, either as applicants for the bene- Middling Interest, at Boston, 15 a 20 the backrupt law, either as applicants for the benegood in law nor in equity. But Mr. Leo, while acting Secretary of War, allowed it."]

Mr. McClellan's resolution was received and
adopted by a large majority.

Petitions were then received from the several
States.

Mr. Giddings of Ohio, offered one, praying for a
dissolution of the union. The House refused to dissolution of the union. The House refused to this city, whereas one member of it resided in Brook-

peal in addition to the temperance reform, will quite lestroy the ardent spirits of our military men.

The Bill changing the names of certain persons

The Bill changing the names of certain persons

The decision of the Court may not be pronounced to military may not be pronounced ticles, as iron, shoes, hats, &c.

Mr. Wright moved to amend, so as to provide for the repeal of the land distribution bill, in lieu, of putting taxes upon the necessaries of life.

out the states; and had authority to point out how that law should be executed.

.The Judge of the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania has decided that an applicant for the benefits of the bankrupt aw cannot be arrested on an execution for debt.

Cheap Enough .- At St. Louis, Mo., the choices of beef, retail price, is 24 cents per pound; eggs 8 cents per dozen; geese 25 cents each; chickens 13 cents each, and partridges 4 cents each.

The Hon. Franklin Pierce, U. S Senator from New Hampshire, has resigned his seat in that body, and the Hon. Leonard Wilcox of Oxford has been appointed by Gov. Page to fill the vacancy.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Washington Temperance So. ciety will be holden at the Union Hall, next Saturday Evening, beginning at half past six o'clock. B. H. CUSHMAN, ISAAC BOWLES and C. A. RICHARDSON, will address the meeting. All are invited to attend. EZRA WHITMAN, JR. Sec'y.

Winthrop, March 10, 1841. Truly surprising is the ingenuity of man. There are no bounds to his enterprise. He no sooner accou plishes one object than his mind is bent upon another, from accomplishing which he will not desist until he succeeds. We were led to these reflections dy seeing several of our acquaintances with truly beautiful black hair, who, when last we saw them, were perfectly grey, applied without any danger of coloring the skin or lin-This we thought worth giving public notice of, as

we know many who, were they cognizant of the fact, would hastily avail themselves of this unrivalled article. MR. DALLEY-I fearlessly recommend to the invalid your MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTER as the soverign of salves ever Discovered I have used it fully on the worst Burns, Cuts, and other injuries, and it astonished all with its rapid soothing and healing virtues, and never leaves a scar, you have bestowed on man a blessing if he only uses it, every family in the world will wish to possess it to save distress.

GEORGE SWARTZ.

MR. DALLEY .- I fell and crushed or broke my ribs, and was disabled, and could not breathe fully for a long time. Nothing would relieve me until I rubbed your MAGICAL PAIN EX PRACTOR on the outside. and took inwardly your Infallible inward Strain and felony, punishable by fine and imprisonment. The & Sprague; William Cutter, and as one of the firms Lumbago Antidote; which together cured me before I had used more than half of either.

> RHEUMATISM - We have heard of cases of this distressing complaint that would entirely surpass one's credulity, had they not been so perfectly authenticated to us that we are bound to believe them. The cures A'bion-Jonathan Doe; Oliver Baker; Bela Bur-have been wrought by an external and internal remedy called Indian Vegetable Elixir and Nerve and Bone Liniment which the sufferers tell us they procured at 71 Maiden Lane.- N. Y. Ev. Post. The above medicines can be had of SAM'L ADAMS. Hallowell.

Married.

In Monmouth, by David Thurston Esq., Mr. Oliver H. Jewell, of Lincoln Me., to Miss Caroline A. Blake, of the former place. In Bangor, Mr. James S. Moses, to Miss Adeline

C. Rowe. Elijah A.

Miss Emily J. Stinchfield.

f A. & J.

In Philips, Mr. Charles P. Craig, to Miss Diana

W. Ladd,

In Woolwich, Feb. 6th, very suddenly, Mrs. Lucy wife of the late Mr. Jacob Eames, formerly of Wil mington, Mass, aged 82. Western papers please

油火运油,

In Georgetown, Mass. Feb. 20, Dea. Salomor Nelson, aged 69. In Hallowell, Mr. Samuel Manning, aged 70

years-Miss Caroline M. Brown, daughter of Capt-Andrew Brown, aged 19 years .- Olive, daughter o Mr. Sanford Winslow .- Abby Maria, only child of In Bradford, Abigail B., wife of Samuel Preble

aged 28 years. BRIGHTON MARKET .- Monday, Feb. 28. 1842. [Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser & Patriot].
At market 400 Beef Cattle, 710 Sheep, and 500

Swine.—70 Beef Cattle unsold.

PRICES—Beef Cattle—last week's prices for like quality were hardly sustained. We noticed a small number of choice Cattle taken at \$6 and \$6 We quote First quality \$5.50 a \$6.75; second quality \$4,75 a \$5,25; third quality \$3,75 a \$4,50. SHEEP-One lot of weathers at \$2,50 and \$3

Swine .- A lot of Hogs 4c for Sows and 5c for Barrows. At retail from 4 1-2 to 6c. Corrected by GEO. F. COOK & Co. Exchange

also lots at \$3,50, \$4, 25, \$5, and \$5,50.

Brokers, No. 29 State street-opposite the Merchants' Bank,-March 1. MAINE. 6 a - " " Washington County, at Calais, - a -Washington County, at Orono, — a — Stillwater Canal, at Orono, — 15 a — City Bank, Portland, Westbrook Bank, 4 a 5 - a - " " " Georgia Lumber, - a -Frankfort Bank, - a -10 a 15 Cit. Bank, Augusta, new plate,fraud. Oxford Bank, at Fryeburg, closed Bangor Bank, old. Bank of Old Town, Orono, no sale

Charter Expired Damariscotta Bank, NEW HAMPSHIRE. China-George Ricker; Jeremiah D. Estes; Ed- Wolfporough Bank, Concord Bank, MASSACHUSETTS. Commonwealth Bank, Boston,50 a -Is the Bankrupt Law Constitutional? In the Dis- Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank S. Adams,

Jersey,
" City of Philadelphia, 3½ a -" City of Baltimore,
" District of Columbia,

early developement, should the frosts of a late spring overtake the blossoms.

Silk-Bounty .- During the late session of the Tennessee Legislature, an act was passed authorizing a bounty of fifty cents per pound upon the production in Tennessee, of rected or raw silk, capable of beng wrought into a substantial fabric, and of ten cents

seed Wheat.

HAVE a few bushe's of the last importations from the Black Sea. I have clean Tea Wheat, I have the Red chaff, brought from New Hampshire year before last. I have the Black Sea Wheat of Payson Williams' importation, all clean from foul seed, or nearly so, which I wish to sell. ELIJAH WOOD. March, 1842. 2w10

Farm for Sale.

SITUATED in North Wayne, near the Scythe Factory and Mills, one hundred and ten or forty acres f good land including wood lot and orchard, well fend, house, barn's and out houses, a good well of wa er and brook which never fails. Cows, horses and arming implements, all cheap and terms of payment For further particulars reference may be had to casy. For further particulars reference may be Comfort C. Smith, on the premises. 3w10

For Sale.

T public auction on Salarday the 16th day of April next, at one o'clock P. M., at the dwelling house of Eunice Carr, in East Readfield. Eight acres of pasturing land, and a shoe makers shop, situated in Last Readfield, it is a part of the Benjamin Carr farm. SAMUEL WHITE, Administrator.

Winthrop, March 7, 1842.

Goods at Reduced Prices. WATERS will sell his present stock of W. I.

Goods and Groceries, Domestic Dry Goods &c., at reduced prices. If his customers and the public generally, will favor him with a call, they will find goods at prices which will give satisfaction. He will sell good no asses at 23cts per gallon, S. Shong Tea at 50 cts er lb, Green Tea at 60 cts per lb. Coffee 10lbs for \$1, Sugar from 12 1-2 to 16 lbs for \$1, Raisins from 20 to 30 lbs for \$1, &c. &c.

Just received and for sale 12 boxes fresh Oranges, 12

Drums fresh Figs. at the Corner Store, Market Square. Augusta, March 10, 1842.

Notice.

WHEREAS Thadens W. Foss on the 21st of Oct. 1841, did transfer and assign all his interest in the Co books of Gould & Foss to Uriah Foss of Leeds, and said Uriah bas transferred and assigned the same to ne-therefore all persons indebted to the firm of Gould & Foss are hereby notified that they must settle the same with me as I have the Co. books. HORACE GOULD

Winthrop, Feb. 26, 1842.

First rate Farm for sale.

OR sale, the farm on which the late William Rica lived, situated in Monmouth. It contains ninely acres of excellent land well divided into tillage, pasturage, mowing and wood land-is well watered, and has upon it a thrifty orchard of grafted fruit and suitable farm buillings in good repair. Terms reason ble, Enquire of Samuel King, of Monmouth, Benj King, of Winthrop, or Mr. Pinkham of Mercer, for further

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the I public, that he continues to manufacture wire cloth of every required width and size of mesh or check. He has on hand wire safes, for families, a very neat article, warranted proof against flies, rate and mice. He has also, on hand, sieves for cleansing wheat to sow, warranted to take out all the foal seed and leave all Gardiner—George Shaw, and as late partner of In Farmington, Mr. Benjamin H. Gilbreth, to warranted to take out all the fool seed and leave all the large kernels to sow. He will also repair carriages clocks, cleaned as usual, and warranted Shop over C. C. HOSLEY. the Gristmill in this Village, Winthrop, Feb. 10, 1842.

Green's Celebrated Straw and



Hay Cutter.

OPERATING on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most of the advantages are—
1st. The strength of a half grown boy is sufficient

to cut with ease two bushels a minute, which is as fast as has been claimed by any other machine. 2d. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in

which they cut, do not require sharpening so often as those of any other Straw Cutter. 3d. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together strongly. It is therefore not so liable

to get out of order as the complicated machines in gen-This Machine is in extensive use and highly approved of. It is warranted to give the best satisfaction to

those who use it
Also, Boynton's Straw Cutter. This machine when operation by Horse or Steam power, will cut from three to six bushels per minute Price \$50,00.
For sale by N. P. H. WILLIS, No. 45, North Market Street, Boston.

Boston Jan. 25, 1841. Lewis' Arabian Hair Oil.



1 ly esteemed Oil, was obtained of an Arabian, and after successful experiments, the subscriber is induced to bring it before the public, fully assured of its intrinsic worth and its ability to sustain itself among the numerous competitors for public favor It fixes the Hair when inclined to shed; restores the color when faded; moistens it when dry, and restores it to a healthy state. In cases of recent Baldness where the roots of the hair are not entirely dead, it will invigorate them and produce a new growth, and is a preventive to Baldness. It is a labor saving article, as the hair will keep in its place longer and look better than it otherwise would. Wigs and Top Pie ces, Ladies' Puffs and Curls, and every kind of artificial Hair, Locks of hair kept as mementos of friends are much improved by it, and will keep to a great length of time by occasionally applying it. It is a pare and natural article without any mixture. Prepared and sold by the Sole Proprietor, SAMUEL ADAMS, Hallowell.
Sold also by J. E. Ladd, Augusta; C. P. Branch,
Gardiner; Washburn & Co. Belfast; Little, Wood

Farm for Sale.

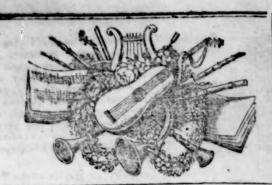
THE subscriber will sell the farm on which he now lives, situate in Winthrop, one half mile from the Village. Said farm contains ninety aeros of excel-lent land, and is well fenced with good stone wall; has a two story dwelling house, a good barn about 36 by 40 feet : cuts from 25 to 30 tons of English bay, and has a large portion of as good tillage land as can be found in the vicinity. Also :- a large supply of or-

found in the vicinity. Also:—a large supply of orcharding, producing excellent fruit, good pasture and
wood land, and the whole well watered.
Said farm will be sold low: one half the purchase
may be secured on the farm and the payment delayed
for a term of years if desired, the interest paid annually.

JERATHMEEL CRANE.

Winthrop, Feb., 9, 1842.

& Co. Winthrop ..



POETRY.

THE GOOSE .-- OR HUMAN NATURE. Bentley's Magazine for January, has a pleasant versification of an old story. It is entitled "The Country Squire," who is introduced as follows :-

"In a small pretty village in Nottinghamshire There formerly lived a respectable squire, Who possessed an estate from incumbrances clear, And an income enjoyed of a thousand a year.' The Squire married a termagant, and soon having

a son, he determined to educate the juvenile on plan of his own,

"For he thought (and with truth) to his termagant Might be justly ascribed all the woes of his life.

'Had I ne'er seen a woman,' he often would sigh 'What squire in the country so happy as I?, So he would not allow his son to see any of womankind, or even to know of their existence. Tem-

"Now the father had settled his promising son Should his studies conclude when he reached twi

ly one; And a view of the world was the only thing needed. To prove how his singular schemes had succeeded.

He took him therefore to Nottingham Fair :-"As they entered the Fair, a young maiden tripped With a cheek like the rose, and a bright laughing

'Oh! father, what's that?' cried the youth with de-

light,
As this vision of loveliness burst on his sight. 'Oh that,' eried the cautious and politic squire, Who did not the youth's ardent glances admire, 'Is only a thing called a Goose, my dear son,— We shall see many more ere our visit is done.'

Blooming damsels now passed with their butter and Whose beauty might even an anchorite please;

'Merely goese !' said the squire; don't mind them, my dear, There are many things better worth looking at here. As onward they passed, every step brought to view Some spectacle equally curious and new;

And the joy of the youth hardly knew any bounds At the rope dancers, tumblers, and merry go-rounds. Now it's known to all young damsels and swains That an excellent custom at these times obtains, When each to his friends is expected to make Some little donation to keep for his sake.

And thus when the tour of the fair was completed, The futher resolved that the boy should be treated So pausing an instant, he said, 'My dear son, A new era to-day in your life has begun;

Though the plans I've adopted to some may seem strange,
You have never induced me to wish for a change And each day that passes delights me to find

Fresh proots of a sensible, well-ordered mind. And now in remembrance of Nottingham Fair, As a proof of your father's affection and care, Of all this bright scene, and the gaieties in it, Choose whatever you like, it is yours from this min-

Choose whatever I like !' cried the youthful recluse.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Princes. AN ORIENTAL FAIRY TALE. CHAPTER 1.

A long time ago, there reigned over one of were strongly attached to each other, and to to the thousands who will congregate be- had vanished away. In one heart alone did hours. Her mountain-home was not divested to health. What will you give me for them; their subjects; and their joint endeavors were neath them.' country; the middle-aged declared themsel- one day be all that you as a mother and a his wife. Like the shepherd of the poet, ves ready to live in their service, or die in queen can reasonably desire.' their defence; and the young were taught to blessings on their heads.

but a short duration; that budding hopes beauteous infant, it was with a feeling of should so soon be delighted; that early pro- pleasure, unmingled with the dark, presentimise should be followed by hasty disappoint- ments which had before disturbed her peace. ment; and that life, so fraught with blessings for others and itself, should prematurely be she forgot that any thing was to be done by arrested by the cold, unsparing hand of death. others, and abandoned herself entirely to the Vet Orzando, the simple, poor, and modest, sing for her such songs as the tuneful warbsplendor, honor and affection, by all that The little princess became the pet of her could make existence desirable, was suddenly mother, and the idol of all her attendants; busy inhabitants of the vale, had obtained the that it might hear their merry lays, and learn removed from all, and a weeping nation be- and live, and pride, and flattery, were the appellation of 'Orzando the wise,' and his from them to beguile the time with melody. pomp to an early tomb.

beauteous, widowed queen was for a time when the object of that neglect was removed their dwelling was far from any neighbor, and that it would not return to her, she went inconsolable. She prayed that death would from all the influences which might have cortheir lives were very secluded. also come to her, that she might rejoin him rupted her. was an undisputed heir.

Mild and subdued was her pleasure at her a deep sleep. daughter's birth, for it was mingled with When she at length awoke, and saw, by

and gifts, and that they were particularly ed into the palace gardens. So the fairy came, without delay, to the she could ever have entered. it will not be filled unworthily."

pus fugit, and the heir is twenty-one years of age, and his studies are concluded, or as the poet exdawning intellect shall be able to perceive ects, and of a mother, who wishes that her will soon be restored to us.' daughter may not wholly be sacrificed to her country, shall be yours.'

> ly object of regard, yet teach her that her murmurs of the people, who suggested that mingle with his, her own expressions of softly against her, and raising her eyes she life must be one long thought and action for the life of the princess had fallen a sacrifice thankfulness, and express the determination saw that her lamb had followed her, and was others. I would assist you to do this, if it to the aspiring wishes of some claimants to to do all in her power to promote the welfare now gazing very wistfully upon her face, as trust by giving bonds as the law directs; All person were in my power, but even to me it is a thing the vacant throne; and even dark suspicions and happiness of the lovely and already be- if he would say that he was very sorry to see therefore, having demands against the Estate of said de

impossible. ency to assist her, and a clearer perception or the love of power should last. rounded her. 'Nay, nay,' said she, 'leave supported and encouraged her, and hoped were still around her, and in these consists transgression. the old and wealthy kingdoms of the East, a assist us to rear this young plant till it and then the rememberance of the little prin- her every morn and eve new milk from the replied Florella; I cannot nurse her as I young and much-loved king and queen. He shall become a tree, whose beauteous foliage cess was like that of a lovely star which had flocks, and the choicest fruits which ripened ought, and I fear she will die.' was brave, generous and accomplished, and shall awaken universal admiration, and whose darted before their path, and for a moment among the hills. She gave her also the most

to make those happy whom they had been destined to govern. Their talents and virhere; and yet,' she added, turning to the restored to her arms; and it was this hope "For the sun shines" tues won for them the esteem and applause lovely babe, if you will consent to place her which sustained her through years of care, of of the whole nation, and their active, untir- wholly within my power, if you will permit anxiety, of sorrow, and remorse. ing benevolence secured the sincerest at- me to consign her to such a discipline as I tachment of their people. The old express- may deem necessary for a development of In a remote and mountainous province of ed their thankfulness that life had been spar- the good, and a suppression of the evil with- the queen's vast kingdom, there dwelt an ag- and he pointed to her the lambs as they skiped to behold such worthy sovereigns of their in her, I will promise that your daughter shall ed shepherd, named Orzando, with Armand,

'I consent,' said the queen, hastily; and lisp their names in praises, and call down the dark fearing expression of her countenance had changed to a smile of joy, ere the But alas! that such happiness should be fairy left them; and when she caressed the

held their monarch consigned with gorgeous elements, in which her mind was to be nur- wife was often called 'Armand the good.' But when it found itself among others of its Deep was the sorrow of all hearts, but the aroused to a sense of her neglect of duty, was often tested by their acquaintance, for flew far, far away. And when Florella saw

in the tomb, without whom life was to her a One sultry day in the midst of summer, Armand were childless. Sons and daughters Armand kissed her tenderly, but bade her worthless boon. But when her new-born the queen had retired to her apartments to had gladdened their solitary cot with the think how much happier the bird would be in To the Honorable W. Emmons, Judge of the Court Albion; J. H. Sawyer, Baies & Selden, Norridge child was placed within her arms, when for take her usual moon-tide repose. Her wo- frolics of childhood, and the mirthfulness of the trees with its fellows, and she told her the first time she gazed upon its tiny form, men also were depressed by the heat, and youth; but their green graves were shadow- that no creature should be debarred the hapand pressed her trembling lips to its uncon- languidly awaiting permission to retire to ed by the cliffs above them, and the mounscious brow, a new desire for life was awak- their rooms; and the little princess was left tain stream had long murmured their simple ely for our selfish gratification. Florella ened within her breast, and she wished that in her nursery, with but the one faithful atsnares and temptations which would beset was sleeping soundly in its cradle, she abanher early life, and to prepare her to fill wor- doned herself to the drowsiness which opthily and honorably that throne to which she pressed her; and reclining her head upon a heights which encircled it. cushion which was near, she soon sunk into

recollections of the departed father, with the slanting sunbeams, that it was late in the feelings of new and deep responsibility, and day, she wondered that no cry from the child not gladsome. Still the regret, so often felt, which submission might render peaceful, if to endeavor to promote each other's pleastite, or such part of it as in your opinion may be expetite, or such part of it as in your opinion may be expedient. All which is respectfully submitted. with fearful anxiety for the future, as it re-should have broken her slumbers; but the was sometimes expressed, and Armand would another, and practice self-denial, when each spected both herself and her child. But gossamer curtains which guarded it from in- say to her husband, 'If but one of them lived, other's interests demanded it; hut Florella Country or Kennenec, ss.—At a Count of Proloud and clamorous was the nation's joy, sects had remained unmoved, and no sound when they knew that a child of their late or motion had disturbed aught around her. king would one day fill his vacant throne; The murmur of the fountains and the fra- was sitting at his door, resting from the toils tions. Is it well that it should be so?' and they declared that the mother should grance of the flowers came borne upon the of the day, and viewing the eagles, who were And Orgando replied, 'There is a lamb

by thoughts of the dangers and temptations communicated to the attendants in the next that while his loved companion was spared to and very happy was she when at length it to which her situation must inevitably sub- apartment the dreadful tidings, she was as- him, he need not envy the happiness of the could join in her little sports sured by the most wakeful maidens, that no birds of the air, nor of the flocks upon the A merry couple were Florella and her Now, it is well known by all readers of the sound had disturbed them. They were con- hill-side.

splendid palace, and expressed her readiness Farther inquiries were made, and again den this evening hour with smiles of joy and soundly with her lamb nestled at her side. to oblige so good a queen, and so fond a mother, by rendering her any service in her woman in a close bonnet and brown cloak, may never fully supply the place of those who

modest and gentle, amidst the contaminating deemed that a power and knowledge pos- that it be not too fondly.

went floating around on the breath of anger-ed men, that the queen herself had connived And how was the little Florella affected by The fairy ceased, and turned to leave them, ed men, that the queen herself had connived

CHAPTER II.

"His head was silvered o'er with age, And long experience made him sage. In summer's heat, and winter's cold, He fed his flock, and penned the fold. His hours in cheerful labor flew. Nor envy nor ambition knew. Like him, also, he had 'ne'er the paths

learning tried,' but " The little knowledge he had gained,

Was all from simple nature drained.

and it was that the fairy had obtained pos- mother; and should a thought ever arise that watchful eye upon Florella. 'Ah,' said the queen, 'it is that duty which session of the princess; and what she would her only living parent should enjoy the pleas- One morning, when Orzando returned to I feel myself incapable of performing. Know do with her, or whether she would ever reyou not, that from the first moment when her turn her to her mother, were alike uncertain. ing her infant mind; and a rumor should prepared. Armand was sick and had not a-And when at length the heavy tidings reach you which will a quaint you where risen, and Florella had gone, as usual, at the her position in society, and recognize the which could no longer be withheld, were imrelation in which she stands to all around parted to the queen, her anguish was fearful. eration induce you to return the child. She she might dress her lamb with garlands, and her, the idea will be constantly within her, 'I alone have been to blame,' exclaimed the has been confided to my care, and that re- skip with him among the rocks. ask of you to show me how she can be shield- alty. My child was born, as but few of mor- error in the conduct of your earlier years, laid his hand gently upon her, and said,

influence which will surround her. I would sessed by few should be granted to her. In She departed as she uttered the last words, for you must nurse your mother and keep wish her endowed with that vigor of mind and my anxiety for her welfare, I demanded the and they rang in the ears of her listeners, house for me' Florella dried her eyes, and firmness of principle which will render her a assistance of one of greater powers than are long after she had disappeard from their sight. spread the table with the bread her mother fitting sovereign for an already idolizing peo- bestowed upon us, and in my solicitude, I Orzando looked at the child so suddenly en- had prepared, and the fruits she had plucked; ple, yet destitute of that arrogance, selfish- even went so far as to place my child wholly trusted to them, and was amazed and delight- and brought in a pitcher of the milk of yesness and vanity, which I feel that the necess- within the fairy's power, and hastily consent- ed at the grace and beauty of the little girl; terday. my intercourse with others must arouse with- ed that she might be subjected to any course but in the slight muslin robe which enveloped | And when Orzando left the cot, she placed o her. This is my request; and if granted, which she might deem essential to her well- her delicate form, and in the few other arti- the remnants upon the shelf, for her heart was the gratitude of a queen, whose earnest de- being. I have done wrong, but none else cles of apparel she wore, there was nothing full, and she wished for none herself. Then sire is to promote the happiness of her sub- should suffer, and it may be that my child to indicate with certainty the station of those she went to Armand's bed-side, and when street, New York. with whom she had previously dwelt. He she saw how pale she looked, and heard her But though the queen endeavored to cheer mentally wished that she might never be feeble voice, she felt very sad, and wished ountry, shall be yours.'

her subjects, yet hope grew dim within her claimed by her more rightful guardian, and she could nurse her, and prepare those nice own heart. Would not the fairy, if a beniformed the resolution that his duty towards things with which Armand had tempted her power to grant,' was the Fairy's reply. 'You gnant one, have returned her child when a her should be faithfully performed. And appetite, when she was ill. She felt so ignoask that the blood may be tainted, and the sufficient time had elapsed to restore her to a Armand pressed the infant to her heart with rant and helpless that she was very wretched; frame retain its vigor; that the serpent's fangs sense of her duty, and a consciousness of her feelings of joy which she had never thought and when she went to gather some opiate may be inserted, and the poison be withheld; neglect of it? and if such was not her charac. to experience again. She wrapped her in herbs which grew among the rocks, she could DRY GOO IS, at reduced prices. in short, that your daughter may mature ter, how dreadful the thought that the prin- the folds of her own garment, to shield her hardly see for the tears which blinded her amidst the fawning servility and cringing ob- cess was entirely at her disposal ! Oh ! how from the evening breeze; and hushed her eyes. She sat for a moment to rest beneath sequiousness of a flattering court, yet remain she mourned her folly; how deeply she re- cries of fear with all a mother's fondness, a thicket, holding in her hands the fragrant simple, mild and unassuming as the lowly gretted the first wrong step, in obtaining any When she had succeeded in soothing her to bundle, and wondering if there was a power daughter of a peasant. You would surround communication with that capricious class of sleep, she laid her upon her own humble in them to soothe her mother's pain, and reher by those who appear to think her the on- beings. Her distress was heightened by the couch; and then returned to her husband, to store her to health. She felt something rub

hope still linger. The mother silently cher- of that which is pleasing to the unsophistica-

"For the sun shines in at the peasant's cot, As into the morarch's hall;

And the light of stars, and the breath of flowers, Are blessings alike to all."
When she was older, Orzando took her out among the hills, and nooks, and glens; ped merrily together, and the birds which sung in the thickets, and the insects which fluttered among the shrubs and flowers; and he taught her to love all things which have life. One day, when Armand returned from fallen from its nest in the crags. The little girl was much delighted with the gift, and nursed it very tenderly; and often spoke of the time when it should be old enough to side, and who seldom mingled with the more and when it was larger, she carried it out, tured to selfishness. The mother was only But neither his wisdom, nor her goodness, kind, it unfolded its new-fledged pinions, and kind, it unfolded its new-fledged pinions, and flew far, far away. And when Florella saw that it would not return to her, she went back to the cottage, and laying her head upon Armand's bosom, she burst into tears. Armand kissed her tenderly, but bade her think how much happier the bird would be in the flow of the fl They were often lonely, for Orzando and on Armand's bosom, she burst into tears, occupations of childhood.

he guided his flock around the base of the When Armand returned to her husband, who was sitting, as was his custom, at his But they had learned the true philosophy, cottage door, she said, 'Orzando, when our our cot would not have been thus lonely.' has no play, mate, nothing to amuse her and On a pleasant summer evening, Orzando none but us to draw forth her artless affec-

receive every advantage which would in | Terrified and bewildered, she glanced wil-|self. But when Armand had completed her | was weak, and shivering with cold; and then crease her competency for the station which awaited her. She was incessantly harassed ces of the lawless visitant; and when she had side, his wonted smile returned; and he felt creature till it would drink from her hand;

lamb, skipping around among the glens, until old Eastern tales, that in those times there were Fairies, and that they were often appealed to by mortals for supernatural favors have entered from the windows which open- ing summits of the mountains, their attention day and dreams by night, were of her little and gifts, and that they were particularly ed into the palace gardens.

benignant to monarchs; though it must ex
The royal household were soon alarmed, woman, in a close bonnet and brown cloak. would spend the whole long day in no isy play cite surprise that they should usually have and when the gardeners were questioned, who emerged from the shaded path which with him. She plucked the most beautiful shown such partiality to those who least need- one of them asserted that a little old woman, led from the valley to their lowly dwelling. flowers, and twined them amidst the white ed their favors, especially as they were above in a close bonnet and brown cloak, and with She stepped hastily forward, and throwing locks which curled around his head; she jumall necessity for a reciprocation of benefits. a bundle in her arms, had passed him quick- aside her cloak, she laid an infant, which ped with him among the rocks, and shouted But so it was, and the queen, in her solici- ly at the northern gate. She had become had been closely shrouded in its folds, in the merrily when she found herself outdone by her tude for her child, sent for a noted fairy to suddenly visible as he turned in one of the lap of Armand. Then fixing upon them the young play-fellow—for the lamb could soon visit the little princess, and bestow upon it shaded alleys, and he allowed her to pass out piercing glance of her dark eye, she said, leap much the farthest; and when she was tithe favor which would then be requested. of the gate unchecked, wondering only how 'Orzando and Armand! ye have long lamen- red, she laid down upon the soft grass, beted the loss of those who were wont to glad- neath the cool shade of the trees, and slept

mother, by rendering ner any service in her woman in a close donner and bearing a bundle in her arms, who had been first aroused within your hearts the throbbings his growth, and Florella was no longer a little gats, and Odicers of the Revenue, characteristic cess, she turned to the mother and exclaim- seen in places at a great distance, near the of a parent's love, yet she may be a solace girl—yet still they passed each day in play; ed, 'What is it you would usk of me? Rich- close of the day on which the princess had and support in the years which are yet to for although Armand watched her charge, and es and honors are hers by birth; beauty and been abducted. But no distinct traces could come, when the spirit shall fail, and the limbs ever checked each symptom of impatience, or talents I see are the gifts of nature; and tell be found of her, or the place of the child's grow weak, and decay shall lay his palsying want of deference to herself or Orzando, yet me, what would you request of a fairy, more? secretion, if indeed it was a child which she touch upon the frame which is sinking to the she loved the child too well to interfere in her Do your duty in educating her for that place had borne in her withered arms. One ter- grave. Her name is Florella. She has innocent pleasures. In this respect, she was placing their funds in some productive branch of industrial innocent pleasures. which I assure you she will one day fill, and rible supposition came upon the minds of all, been entrusted to my care by her widowed faithless to her trust, but there was still a try, to select judiciously, among plausible claimants.

and will be cherished by all that she will see wretched mother; and when the exasperated sponsibility I transfer to you, believing that Orzando called to her return, and then he transformations of matter, to which Great Britain and and hear, that she is an idol, a favorite of people demanded the infliction of vengeance her welfare demands a different culture than rebuked her for the thoughtlessness which the United States owe their paramount wealth, rank fortune and of nature? The poison of ex- upon the careless attendants, and pronounced it is in my power to bestow. Let the exper- led her to play while her mother was sick; fortune and of nature? The poison of exupon the careless attendants, and producted the latest Statistics of every important object
pecting favorites, and flattering courtiers, the doom of death upon the nurse, the queen lence of your past life guide you in your conhand when she heard his merited reproof, she
Manufacture, are given from the best, and usually fortune and when she heard his merited reproof, she
hand a second reprosess the door of death upon the nurse, the queen lence of your past life guide you in your conhand she heard his merited reproof, she
hand she heard his merited reproof, she hand she heard his merited reproof, she hand she heard his merited reproof, she hand she heard his merited reproof, she hand she heard his merited reproof, she hand she heard his merited reproof, she hand she heard his merited reproof, she hand she heard his merited reproof, she had been heard his merited reproof. will ever be poured into her ears. I would also added, 'and I alone should bear the penduct towards her; and if there was ever an hung her head, and wept bitterly. He then Official authority, at the end of each article

ed from pollution. I would request of you tals are born, with a crown above her head, avoid it in those which are yet to come. I "There are better ways, my daughter, to Edition, which sells for \$12 a copy. It will be but the power to preserve her pure, innocent, and a sceptre awaiting her grasp; and I know that you will love her much, but beware show regret for past delinquency, than shed- on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make ding tears. Let the lamb play alone to-day,

her in such affliction, and should be very hap ceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement but the distress of the queen had increased at the abduction or murder, that she might the change which had taken place in her sit- his sympathy, but when she put out her hand, with her knowledge of the fairy's incompet- reign over them undisputed, as long as life untion? She was too young to know aught to pat his curly head, she felt the withered but that there was a change; but she knew petals of the flowers, and remembered that he of the magnitude of the difficulties which sur- The queen had still many friends, who also that smiles and looks of love had been the participator and cause of her

me not thus; something you can do; and tell that soon the re-appearance of the lost one the happiness of a child. Her clothing, As she arose to go, she saw approaching me that I may rely upon your aid so far as it would restore peace and harmony to the now though simple, shielded her from the sun and her a little strange old woman, with a close can be given. The palace shall be your distracted kingdom. But days, and months, rain; her food, though plain, was neither brown bonnet and cloak; who asked her why best materiale at reduced prices. These Ploughs have home, if you will but remain within it, and and years passed by, and she did not return; stinted nor unpalatable; and Armand brought she had been weeping? 'My mother is sick, been long and extensively used in Maine, Vermont and

'Here are some herbs,' replied the old Every part of the wood works being the best of westshe was gentle, kind and beautiful. They widespreading branches shall afford shelter beamed with brightness over them, and then beautiful blossoms to beguile her playful woman, which will restore her immediately 'I have nothing to give,' said Florella. 'I is, to pay for none but the best, leaving us to be the

do not possess any thing in the world' but this judges as to quality. We are thus particular in calling one lamb.' 'Give him to me,' said she again, 'and these

herbs shall be yours.' Florella looked at the lamb, and the tears from the fact that the points or shares are soon 'saus swelled in her eyes at the thought of parting out, and there is much difficulty in obtaining new uson with him; but when she considered that by so as many of the Ploughs offered for sale are manufactured

him away, and took the herbs in return. The old woman turned away, saying to irons with each Agent where the Ploughs are kept for herself, 'The heart is purified and strengthed sale. Second, by hardening and tempering the Shares gathering herbs among the rocks, (which by self-denial. She has done well in this test and other irons in such a manner as will render then she often sold in the adjacent town,) she of gratitude to them and command of herself; Ploughs are warranted to be of sufficient strength to brought a little bird to Florella, which had and will now remember that other things perform the work for which they were intended, and be no longer a child.'

Florella he ard the words, and though she knew not all their import, she understood that The young king, surrounded by wealth, affection which now engrossed her feelings. splender, honor and affection, by all that The little princess became the net of her side and who selder missing to the simple, poor, and modest, sing for her such songs as the tuneful wards affection which now engrossed her feelings. whose humble cot was upon the lonely hill-lers she heard each day among the trees; and administration of the side and who selder missing to the side and the s

the future. She steeped the herbs; and gave them to Armand, and, as had been promised, they Hartford, ; 1. Cooledge, Livermore; Long & Loring, restored her immediately to her wonted health. Buckfield; John Nash, Lewiston; Isaac Tyler.

of Probate within and for the County of Kenne-

HE petition and representation of SAMUEL BENbey C. Wing, of Winthrop, in the County of Kennebec. existence might still be prolonged; that she might be spared to live and watch this relic of him who had gone; to shield her from the snares and temptations which would beset she and the still be prolonged; that she might be prolonged; that she little bird who never left her. Her maids were then dant who never left her. Her maids were should be she she minors are seized and when Armand laid her that night upon couches in an adjoining room; the she minors are seized and when Armand laid her that night upon couches in an adjoining room; the she minors are seized and when Armand laid her that night upon couches in an adjoining room; the she minors are seized to live and when Armand laid her that night upon couches in an adjoining room; the she minors are seized and when Armand laid her that night upon couches in an adjoining room; the she minors are seized and when Armand laid her that night upon couches in an adjoining room; the she minors are seized to live and when Armand laid her that night upon couches in an adjoining room; the she minors are seized to live and when Armand laid her that night upon couches in an adjoining room; the she minors are seized to live and when Armand laid her taining about one hundred acres with buildings thereon, Dexter; A. Moore, St. Albans : E. Frye, Devoit subject to the widow's right of dower in said farm-that said estate is unproductive of any benefit to saidminors, Unity ; S. & L. Barrett, Canaan ; L. Bradley, and that it will be for the interest of said minors that the same should be sold and the proceeds put out and secured on interest. He therefore prays your honor that he may be authorized and empowered agreeably to law to Blake, Turner.

Mercer; Bullen & Prescott, New Sharon; L. Grocker. Summer; F. Shaw, China; L. Crocker. Summer; J. Whitney, Plymouth; John Blake, Turner.

CALVIN MORRILL, Agent. to grieve not for the ills that are inevitable, children lived, they were-ever at play to- ed on interest. He therefore prays your honor that he nor sadden that life by useless murmurs, gether, and we taught them in their happiness may be authorized and empowered agreeably to law to Blake, Turner. which submission might render peaceful, if to endeavor to promote each other's pleas-

On the Petition aloresaid, Ordered, That notice be of Wayne, in the County aforesaid, including the rever-

Notice.

FENHE subscriber hereby requests all whom he has unsettled accounts, for Cloth Dressing, of six months standing, to call an year, or more, to make immediate payment Winthrop March 3, 1842.

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of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an exceller practical school to students of these kindred sciences 4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirons 5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes

6thly. To present to Legislators such a clear expension tion of the staple manufactures, as may dissuade the from enacting laws, which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of t, to the injury of many others. And, lastly, to give the general reader, intent, chie ly, on Intellectual Cultivation views of many of noblest achievements of Science, in effecting those grand

which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

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* *To every editor who gives this advertisement ntire twelve insertions, we will forward to order, one opy of the whole work provided the papers containng this notice be sent to the New York Watchman

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Store on the corner of Market Square. Augusta, March 3, 1842.

OTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of ISAAC GRIFFIN, late of Greene, in the county Kennebec, deceased testate, and has undertaken the and all indebted to said Estate are requested to immediate payment to

EPHRAIM GRIFFIN, Adm'r. Greene, Feb. 7, 1842.

The Waterville Iron Manufacturing Co's Cast Iron Ploughs. HAVING improved our facilties for making our CAST IRON PLOUGHS we are enabled to offer them manufactured in a superior style, and from the new Hampshire, and are universally acknowledged to be the strongest and most durable Ploughs in use .-

ern White Oak. We have no inducement to use any but the best of timber, as our contract with the person who supplies attention to the timber of our ploughs, from the fact that there are many kinds of Ploughs for sale made red oak. We are aware that there is an objection sometimes made against buying Cast Iron Ploughs doing she could save her mother from sick-ness and pain, if not from death, she gave by keeping a general assortment of Shares and other twice or thrice as durable as any other kind. These

Thousands of testimonials from practical farmers, and agricultural committees, where these Ploughs have obtained premiums could be here inserted relative to superiority of form, material and workmanship, but these Ploughs are too well known to render them nec-

those who have used them. These Ploughs are for sale by the following Agents, and at the Factory at Waterville, Me. T. Crocker, Paris Hill; R. Hutchinson, S. wock ; J. Gray, Madison : Kidder & Arnold, E. Madison ; W. Lovejoy, Sidney ; C; Cochran, East Corinth ; H. W. Fairbanks, Farmington ; S. Morrill, Dixfield ; C. H. Strickland, Wilton ; J. Covil, Wilton Falls ; Crosby & Hoyt, Phillips ; S. Pat-Soul & Mathews, Clinton; Dingly & Whitehouse, Mercer ; Bullen & Prescott, New Sharon ; F. Augus; 26, 1841.

Administrator's Sale.

THE subscriber, having been duly licensed by the Hon. Williams Emmons, Judge of Probate in and bate, held in Augusta on the last Monday of Feb- for the County of Kennebec, to make sale and pass deeds to convey the real estate of Nathan Handy, late and they declared that the mother should reign over them, till the daughter was of age to take her place.

When the queen took alone upon herself those cares and duties which she had been accustomed to share with her husband, there came upon her a fearful, depressing sense of her own incapacity for swen incapacity for swen incapacity for such high trust, and a wish that the little princess might carly and a wish that the little princess might carly and a wish that the little princess might carly and a wish that the little princess might carly and a wish that the little princess might carly and the mother should be so?

The murmur of the fountains and the framurmur of the flowers came borne upon the toils trief, and show and the toils of the day, and viewing the eagles, who were some all place of the flowers came borne upon the toils trief, and brief the second that the balb so?

And Orzando replied, That notice be of Wayne, in the County aforesaid, including the reversion of the patients of the day, and viewing the eagles, who were some borne upon the toils to the flowers came borne upon the solid because of the place.

And Orzando replied, That notice be of the day, and viewing the eagles, who were some sound their eyries in the crags which in the flock, whose mother is dead; and if the flowers down, the flowers came borne upon the solid deceased and incidentages, hereby detrieves, whose mother is dead; and if the flowers down, the flowers down, the flowers of the day, and viewing the eagles, who were some the totake her place.

And Orzando replied, That notice be of Mand Orzando replied, the widow's down, for the Publishing a copy of said petition, which this of the dead; and if the flowers, purpose the mission of the day, and viewing the eagles, who were the flowers when the reson to the flowers and purpose of the best of the day, and in the flowers down, the flowers down, for the Petition and persons of